

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## IMMIGRATION

### HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, June 25, 1997 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

#### A NATION OF IMMIGRANTS

Americans have long taken pride in our heritage as a nation of immigrants. From its beginnings as a nation, America has been a refuge for individuals fleeing persecution and an opportunity for new beginnings. Immigrants built our country. Southern Indiana, for example, was largely settled by a wave of German immigrants in the last century. We are now experiencing a new wave of immigration.

#### CURRENT SITUATION

The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service predicts that in the 1990s the U.S. will receive the largest number of immigrants of any decade in our nation's history: 10 million people, almost twice the population of Indiana. This surpasses the previous record decade for immigration, 1901-1910, which had less than 9 million immigrants.

However, because our population has grown greatly since the early 1900s, the percentage of foreign-born people is actually far less than earlier in this century. Foreign-born people currently represents 9% of the American population, which is half the proportion they made up in 1910. Indiana ranks among states with fewest immigrants. Legal and illegal immigrants are only about 1% of the state's population, with a smaller percentage in Southern Indiana.

#### THE ISSUE

Views on immigration vary widely. Some believe we should be open to all who seek new opportunities and hope to escape persecution. Others believe that immigration policies must be tempered to prevent newcomers from taking away American jobs. Some support immigration as a source of low-wage labor. Others are concerned that immigration is bringing about a cultural change in America. They often speak of a total moratorium on immigration.

Most Hoosiers favor decreasing legal immigration, and are upset about the presence of illegal immigrants. Nationwide, polls show that 80% of Americans favor reduced immigration levels.

#### WHO IS COMING

In 1995, the U.S. took in about 720,000 legal immigrants. Most (64%) were admitted because they are immediate family members of U.S. citizens.

The second-largest group (16%) was composed of refugees and asylum-seekers fleeing persecution in their homelands and seeking freedom in our country. A relatively small number (12%) were admitted because they possess special professional skills and high education which would significantly contribute to our economy and society. The smallest category (7%) included people admitted to bring about greater geographic diversity in the immigrant pool. Most were from Western European countries.

## ECONOMIC IMPACT

Some Americans believe that immigrants cause a drain on the economy, since they benefit from social services such as welfare, education, and health care. However, there is strong evidence that immigrants overall help the economy. A recent study by the National Academy of Sciences found that the average immigrant contributes \$1800 more in taxes each year than he or she receives in benefits. The study said this is because immigrants tend to be highly motivated and experience faster wage growth than native-born Americans.

Immigrants sometimes take jobs away from native-born Americans, with the greatest impact on unskilled jobs in big cities. But it is also the case that immigrants have created many new jobs by spending their wages, establishing businesses, buying services, and paying taxes.

Immigration also helps shore up the Social Security system, adding to the labor force at a time when fewer workers will have to support more retirees. Europe and Japan, which take in fewer immigrants than we do, are straining under the burden of aging populations.

Overall, the best available figures suggest that the government spends more per capita for native-born Americans than for immigrants, roughly \$3800 versus \$2200 per year. In short, immigrants on average put more into the public coffers and take out less than native-Americans.

#### SOCIAL IMPACT

Those who wish to reduce immigration often claim that large-scale immigration is associated with crime and social breakdown, especially in big cities with high concentrations of newcomers such as New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago. Yet others point out that immigration seems to bring some social benefits, too. Experts believe that one reason for New York City's economic renaissance and falling crime rate is the influx of hard-working, enterprising immigrants who have helped rebuild formerly run-down neighborhoods.

A more serious problem is the cultural challenge posed by the changing character of immigration. Modern transportation and communications technology has made it easier for today's newcomers—primarily from Latin America and Asia—to keep their old language and culture. In addition, immigration from Mexico is concentrated in the Southwest, which inhibits the full integration of this group into the broader society and culture.

#### CONCLUSION

It is popular to blame immigrants, both legal and illegal, for many American problems. There is always the temptation for politicians to demonize aliens. My conclusion is that while immigration produces both costs and benefits, on balance it strengthens our nation.

I believe that Congress must pay more attention to immigration. Our responsibility is to set reasonable limits on numbers and rearrange preferences to maximize the positive aspects of immigration. For example, I doubt that it is in our interest to continue to emphasize family preferences to the detriment of highly skilled applicants.

If we fail to reduce the rate of legal immigration, and do not crack down on illegal immigration, the quality of life in this country

will decline. But we cannot completely bar the door to newcomers. Immigrants bring vitality, freshness, and diversity that enriches the country. I believe that a well-regulated system of legal immigration is in our national interest.

The motto that appears on our currency—"E Pluribus Unum", out of many, one—reminds us that maintaining the unity of our nation of immigrants is one of America's greatest historic achievements. It will also be one of our greatest challenges in the years ahead.

## TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL CARL KERN

### HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1997

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, in addition to providing for their families, volunteers spend long tireless hours helping others while in return they receive no financial compensation. Volunteers selflessly sacrifice their free time to improve the quality of life for others. One of my constituents, Michael Carl Kern, has proven his dedication to his Nation, his State and his community time and time again by devoting his efforts and energy to the citizens of this country. A Vietnam era veteran, he is a long time veterans advocate, an outstanding patriot and an effective community activist.

Mike was born on May 13, 1942, and spent most of his life in my home town of Bay City, MI. He recently moved to Las Vegas, NV, but, his positive influence and efforts are sorely missed by Bay County's residents. Perhaps he is best known and recognized for his 23 years with American Legion Youth Programs.

Taking over in 1989, after the passing of Leon "Leo" Malechi, Mike served as the general manager for 7 years. Mike had big shoes to fill as Leo was awarded the "State Baseball Man of the Year" Mike said. He learned and implemented Leo's teachings effectively and efficiently. Mike was voted the 1997 American Legion Baseball man of the Year for his contribution to the State Legion baseball program.

American Legion baseball was established 77 years ago and is the oldest organized program of its kind. Mike committed countless hours to raising money to ensure its success in Bay County. He faithfully worked to improve Legion baseball in the State of Michigan by serving on the State American Legion Baseball Committee as 10th District Chairman and 4th Zone Chairman.

Not only did Mike work to provide children with baseball opportunities, he also provided many services for his fellow veterans. Serving as post commander at the American Legion Harding-Oak-Craidge Post 18, in Bay City, MI, he was the first person to be elected for three terms. Mike has been a member of the post for 25 years and has held several other influential positions. He is also a valuable member of the Vietnam Veteran Chapter 484, the Loyal Order of Moose Lodge 164, and the Matt

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Urban AMVETS's Post 46. He also served as the Bay County chairman of the Michigan veterans trust fund.

Mr. Speaker, every volunteer and veteran deserves our thanks for all that they have done for our country. We owe a special thanks to those, like Michael Carl Kern, who served our country in time of war and were able to find a way to serve in peace. He has paved the way for a bright future for our children and should be commended for all of his efforts.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, because I was unavoidably detained in the 15th Congressional District of Michigan, I was not present at rollcall vote numbers 225, 226, and 227. Had I been present for these votes, I would have voted "aye" for all of these rollcall votes.

#### HELP REFORM OPIC

### HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, it is with a distinct privilege and honor that I introduced legislation yesterday designed to reform the Overseas Private Investment Corp. or OPIC. As we begin the appropriations process this year, one of the most hotly debated issues in future funding for trade promotion agencies, including OPIC. OPIC provides political risk insurance, in addition to project finance, for U.S. investments overseas in developing nations and emerging economies. OPIC's insurance covers one of three broad areas of political risk: currency inconvertibility, expropriation, and political violence. OPIC's project finance provides direct loans of between \$2 million and \$10 million for small businesses and loan guarantees for businesses of any size, which typically range between \$10 to \$75 million. This legislation I introduced along with 34 bipartisan original cosponsors retains what is best about OPIC and proposes to make a variety of reforms to make it even a stronger agency.

OPIC makes money for the U.S. Treasury. For 25 years, OPIC has operated at a surplus, accumulating more than \$2.7 billion in reserves and has written off only \$11 million in losses over that same time period, which is a record no bank or insurance company can match. These reserves are used by the U.S. Treasury to reduce the budget deficit. In 1996, OPIC took in \$209 million more than it spent through the collection of user fees from corporations. This amount is considered a net contribution to the 150 or the International Affairs Account. Even if OPIC was forced to put this money in a mattress and made no interest on these reserves, OPIC would still make money for the taxpayer to more than cover its annual operating expense through user fees imposed on corporations. Thus, by definition, OPIC is not corporate welfare.

OPIC also generates U.S. exports and creates U.S. jobs. Where foreign investments start, U.S. exports soon follow. OPIC-backed investments have generated \$52.8 billion in U.S. exports and have created more than 225,000 U.S. jobs. In 1996, OPIC-backed projects generated \$9.6 billion in U.S. exports and supported approximately 30,000 U.S. jobs. OPIC is specifically mandated in law that no project it supports costs U.S. jobs, and this legislation keeps current law.

OPIC fills a commercial void in the private sector. The international trade playing field is not level. All of our major trade competitors have OPIC-like national agencies providing similar products. OPIC never provides all of the financing required in a venture, which is a risk shared with the private sector. However, in dealing with developing economics, only a government agency can provide political risk insurance, especially over the long term.

For those who advocate that we should sell OPIC to the private sector because it makes money for the Government, privatization will cost the taxpayer money. According to a 1996 study by the respected J.P. Morgan Securities firm, the taxpayer would have to put up between \$700 and \$900 million to privatize OPIC because the commercial banks and insurance companies will not purchase OPIC's \$2.7 billion in reserves dollar for dollar because of the loss of Government backing.

One key benefit of OPIC that cannot be duplicated by the private sector is that OPIC also advances U.S. foreign policy goals. OPIC mobilizes private sector activity in support of overarching U.S. foreign policy aims including free market economic reform and democratization in developing nations and in formerly Communist countries while, at the same time, maintaining stringent environmental, health and safety standards, and supporting internationally recognized worker rights.

There are still some legitimate concerns about OPIC, and this legislation attempts to address the specific issues raised by constructive critics of the agency. First, the legislation authorizes a separate inspector general for OPIC and for the Trade and Development Agency [TDA]. This would provide for very close oversight of these agencies to insure that taxpayer money was fully protected. Even though OPIC has written off only \$11 million in losses over 25 years, an IG would be charged to continue this excellent track record to make sure OPIC accounts adequately protect the interests of the taxpayer.

The legislation also includes a safety net provision that ensures any OPIC project commitment of more than \$200 million are sent to Congress for a 35-day waiting period prior to final OPIC board action. This provision is similar to policies already in place at the Export-Import Bank of the United States [Ex-Im]. This will give an opportunity for the appropriate congressional committees to become aware of impending action of this magnitude and to be able to comment to the OPIC Board regarding their views on this proposal. While OPIC has never entered into any deal throughout its 25 year history that breached the \$200 million mark, there may be such opportunities in the future.

The bill also requires the administration to negotiate with other countries providing OPIC-like services an arrangement that would provide greater transparency, better notification, and maximum common terms for all such fi-

ancing and insurance programs. Critics of OPIC often forget that other foreign governments have much more aggressive export promotion programs, and this provision, I hope, will bring the opponents and supporters of OPIC together in a common cause to multilaterally reduce foreign government-sponsored investment assistance. To let OPIC expire without addressing the massive export promotion spending by other countries would amount to unilaterally disarmament by the United States in the global trade wars.

Another key feature of the legislation is a requirement that OPIC develop transparent and public participation guidelines as part of its policies to implement obligations relating to protection of the environment. OPIC has been criticized in the past for supplying insufficient information in a timely manner to the public about some of its projects. It is already part of OPIC policy that no project it supports can harm the environment. Anyone can see the clear difference United States investment can make in places like Russia where a diamond mine supported by OPIC is, in terms of environmental protection, light years ahead of their Russian-owned counterparts. But this provision would ensure that adequate information is provided to the public and to Congress on the implementation of OPIC's environmental protection obligations.

The bill would also create a 12-member export promotion commission comprised of individuals from both the private and public sectors to examine all Federal Government export promotion programs, including OPIC. The commission would be charged with making recommendations to Congress as to which programs should be retained, terminated, or merged with similar programs in other agencies. There are 19 different Federal agencies that are part of the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee [TPCC]. Once and for all, we will resolve the question of which export promotion programs are necessary to maintaining our competitiveness and which programs deserve to end.

While this report is being prepared, the TPCC would be charged in this legislation to develop a comprehensive strategic export plan to encourage more small- and medium-sized businesses to export. This has been an issue close to my heart, as chairman of the Small Business Exports Subcommittee, where I have learned after holding 10 hearings on the subject of trade of the large number of small businesses that do not know where to go to take the first steps of finding customers overseas. This strategic export plan would reorient Federal export promotion agencies to be more proactive in reaching out to small businesses. The plan would also require more coordination of export promotion programs at the Federal, State, and local levels.

The bill also abolishes the separate ceilings on financing and investment insurance, combining the two in one overall ceiling and increase this combined ceiling by a total of \$6 billion through 1999. This allows OPIC to manage its resources more effectively and thus does not require the higher ceiling level that was proposed in the previous OPIC reauthorization bill that the House debated last year—H.R. 3759. In addition, a 2-year authorization also allows for more frequent congressional input, as opposed to a 5-year authorization that was contained in H.R. 3759.

Finally, the legislation would enable the administration to appoint the most skillful and

able officials and vice chairman of the OPIC Board. Current law requires that the Administrator of the Agency for International Development [AID] and the U.S. Trade Representative [USTR] or the Deputy USTR to serve on the board in these positions. This reform would allow the executive branch to appoint individuals who could best serve OPIC without having their time and attention devoted to their other important duties.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me and the 34 other Members from both sides of the aisle in helping to reform and reauthorize OPIC by cosponsoring H.R. 2064.

IN HONOR OF FATHER IBRAHIM  
IBRAHIM

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Father Ibrahim of St. Elias Church in Cleveland, OH, on the 10th anniversary of his ordination into the priesthood.

Father Ibrahim was born in a small village in South Lebanon. There, he attended school and entered the Seminary of Saint Savior of the Basilian Salvatorian Order. He took his first religious vows in 1980, then moved to Jiita to start his college education.

In 1984, he was sent to Rome to continue studying philosophy and theology. On November 3, 1985, he took his perpetual vows. After returning to Lebanon to receive his deaconal ordination on July 9, 1987, and his ordination to the priesthood on July 18, 1987, he continued his studies in Rome, specializing in moral theology.

Father Ibrahim overcame the obstacles of war and worked to educate future priests in Lebanon for 2 years as the director of the seminary of his order. In 1991, he was assigned as pastor of St. Elias Church in Cleveland, OH. Since his arrival, he has been appointed protopresbyter for the midwest region for the Diocese of Newton and was awarded the Interfaith Commission Award by Bishop Anthony Pilla.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in recognizing Father Ibrahim in his efforts to promote Christian unity and interreligious dialog. The parishioners of St. Elias and the city of Cleveland are lucky to have such a positive and dynamic force in their midst.

TRIBUTE TO THE LONG ISLAND  
LADIES OF THE COURT

**HON. CAROLYN McCARTHY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mrs. McCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the women of the Long Island Ladies of the Court. Recently, this four woman basketball team from Nassau County participated in the U.S. National Senior Olympics in Tucson, AZ. I am pleased to announce that our Long Island team made up of women between 55 and 60 years of age, captured the Silver Medal at the games—a very strong showing in a competition where over

10,500 men and women at least 50 years old from 48 States participated in 20 sports. We are very proud of our seniors and their basketball abilities.

I am a strong believer in sports, team participation and competition. I played basketball as a young girl growing up on Long Island and eventually played for Mineola High School. I experienced what recent studies have demonstrated that participating in team sports is essential for developing self-esteem and social skills in young women. Self-confidence grows with each successful lay-up, jump shot and slam dunk. And for seniors, exercise is a proven benefit—it slows down the aging process and helps people live longer and healthier lives. The Ladies of Long Island's excellent showing in the Senior Games clearly demonstrates that we can all benefit from team sports.

Mr. Speaker, I join today with my fellow residents from Long Island in offering a hearty congratulations to the Long Island Ladies of the Court and all participants at the U.S. National Senior Games. Great job to all of you!

AVIATION TAX PROPOSALS BAD  
FOR AVIATION

**HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to my colleagues' attention the devastating impact this Taxpayer Relief Act will have on one single industry—the aviation industry. It is impossible to balance the budget and give taxpayers billions in tax cuts at the same time without raising revenues. Therefore, through massive tax increases, the Ways and Means Committee has decided to use the airlines, and the airline consumer, as the primary source of revenue. Of the total \$48 billion in tax increases over the next five years, \$34 billion, or 70 percent, will be raised from the aviation industry.

The airline passenger will now have to pay both a ticket tax and a new per flight segment head tax of \$2.00, which will progressively increase each year, yet the passenger will not benefit from the increased revenues. This is because the revenue raised from increased aviation taxes will be used to accomplish other unrelated tax cuts in this package. There is absolutely no relationship between the additional taxes and the programs that these taxes are supposed to support. The additional taxes will not fund new safety and security measures; they will not fund air traffic control modernization efforts; and, they will not fund critical airport improvement projects. In fact, under the budget agreement, federal funding of air traffic control operations and airport development will likely decline over the next five years as these new taxes are increased.

It is important to note that the increased revenues will be paid entirely by the airline passenger. It is the consumer who pays the ticket tax, the head tax, the departure and the arrival tax. However, the cargo waybill tax, which is paid by the profitable cargo airline industry, is simply extended in this tax package. Cargo companies, which fly hundreds of planes domestically and internationally each day at a profit, will not pay a cent more.

Last year, when the aviation excise taxes lapsed, the airline industry and the Congress began to examine how to improve the way the Federal Aviation Administration is financed and how to provide a more reliable funding stream. As the ranking member of the House Subcommittee on Aviation, I decided to take the lead in developing a fair and equitable "user fee" funding mechanism that would more closely align the funding of the FAA to the costs imposed on the system by the airlines. In addition, Congress created the National Civil Aviation Review Commission to study and recommend a new financing system. This Commission, which has a federal budget of \$1.2 million, is composed of representatives of all segments of the aviation industry and is chaired by former Chairman of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Norm Mineta. However, a month before the Commission's expected recommendations, the Ways and Means Committee stepped in and raised aviation revenues without even waiting to hear what the \$1.2 million taxpayer financed Commission has to say about aviation revenues and spending. Although I will continue to draft my user fee legislation, and the Commission will continue its important work, this aviation tax proposal will make it extremely difficult to make the necessary changes in the aviation financing system. By raising aviation taxes to offset other tax cuts, this proposal widens the existing gap between aviation revenues and spending in the budget process.

In 1995 and 1996, the airline industry posted record profits. However, this success follows years of economic hardship when the airlines had to operate in the red, cutting service and eliminating jobs. If we take an additional \$5 billion from the airlines over the next five years, as we propose to do today, we will completely eliminate their profit margin. We will kill the airlines that are already struggling today and will dash all others' hope for future growth. Aviation is an integral part of our economy. Economic stimulus from aviation-related activities is now estimated to be \$700 billion dollars annually and is expected to grow to \$900 billion by the end of the century. However, this tax package today will take the air out of the aviation industry. This massive tax increase will once again bring the dark skies of economic hardship over the aviation industry, effectively grounding it.

A TRIBUTE TO RABBI MICHEL  
TWERSKI

**HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I pay tribute today to one of Milwaukee's truly outstanding citizens, Rabbi Michel Twerski. On July 6, 1997, Congregation Beth Jehudah will gather with friends from Milwaukee and around the world at Milwaukee's historic Pabst Theater to pay tribute to Rabbi Twerski. I would like to take a moment to reflect on Rabbi Twerski's contributions to Milwaukee, the Chassidic community, and the world of music.

Rabbi Twerski has been an inspirational force in the local and international Chassidic

community for many years. He is both a spiritual leader and a renowned composer, whose works have been listened to and enjoyed throughout the world of Jewish music. Indeed, on July 6, the Milwaukee Symphony Orchestra will be giving a concert in celebration of Rabbi Twerski's music.

In addition to his musical accomplishments, Rabbi Twerski has been a leader in his community throughout his lifetime. With the values instilled by his parents, he has reached out to his community to share the teachings of his faith. He led efforts to create an elementary school and Kollel audit learning program in Milwaukee, both of which have been significant to the Orthodox life in the city. Both he and his wife, Rebbetzin Feige Twerski, present programs throughout the world to those who want to learn more about traditional Jewish life and have become known internationally as counselors on difficult personal and religious matters.

Rabbi Twerski not only serves Milwaukee as a religious leader but is a friend, counselor, and teacher to his community and a leader to the Milwaukee community as a whole. It gives me great pleasure to congratulate Rabbi Twerski on his many accomplishments and commend him on his service to Milwaukee and people throughout the world.

IN HONOR OF BISHOP FREDERIC  
BARAGA

**HON. BART STUPAK**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I have the opportunity this weekend to attend an unusual birthday party in my congressional district in Michigan for a very special individual. This month we celebrate the birth of Frederic Baraga, born 200 years ago in a town called Mala vas in what is now the independent nation of Slovenia.

Frederic Baraga was a pioneer who wandered in the wilds of the Great Lakes area in the early 1800's, braving the snows and bitter winters, the swamps, and swarms of insects of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

Frederic Baraga was a teacher; a learned man who mastered Slovenian, English, Latin, German, French, and Italian, he went on to speak the native American Ojibwa language, eventually writing a grammar and an Ojibwa dictionary that is still in use today.

Frederic Baraga was a missionary, whose work was God's work. He left a family that had gained a title of nobility in Europe, taking the vow of poverty and accepting the dangers of a new world to bring the Christian faith to the New World, America.

Frederic Baraga was a man, with the afflictions and failings of a man, but he was unique in his dedication to his mission and to his faith. The dedication of this man, who stood 5 feet, 4 inches tall and referred to himself as "the little missionary," has earned the love and respect of the people of northern Michigan, who are supporting efforts to canonize him a saint in the Catholic Church.

There are many details of his life which have been passed down to us, tales of his falling through thin ice in mid-winter on his religious rounds, stories that paint a picture of a

man with a twinkle in his eye and a tendency to break up a long day of work or travel with a midday nap. With these anecdotes we catch a glimpse through the mists of history of a real person, not merely a symbol of an ideal.

Mr. Speaker, we in northern Michigan look at Bishop Frederic Baraga as more than just our native son. A man of Europe, later a man of the native American people of the Great Lakes area, he may finally become a man of the world, whose humility, dedication, commitment to learning, and qualities of character are a model for all of mankind, yesterday, today, and tomorrow.

The nation of Slovenia has honored Bishop Baraga with a commemorative stamp. I have asked the U.S. Postal Service to give new consideration to a similar honor. I know this review process takes time, but I and the supporters of the efforts to honor Bishop Baraga, look forward to the day when we can send our invitations to another birthday party for this very special individual with stamps bearing his visage.

PROVIDING HOPE BY FAITH

**HON. JAMES A. BARCIA**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to St. Anthony's Church as they celebrate their centennial anniversary. For the past 100 years the church has been the foundation that has allowed the congregation to serve as a bridge to the community, relentlessly providing their unselfish services not only in times of hardship but also in daily life.

St. Anthony's Church was founded in a farming community to bring together friends and neighbors. The church has helped the community by creating programs that assist those in need. One of the most outstanding programs created by the church is the Center for Families. This center provides emotional or marriage counseling, day care, and a playground for their children. Families supporting one another is the key to a flourishing community, and St. Anthony's has provided the assistance that continues to create strong families, who provide an excellent example for the community as they reach out to their fellow neighbors.

Throughout the past 100 years the congregation has been committed to helping those who have nowhere to turn. For over 20 years, St. Anthony's members have organized a food pantry that gives the less fortunate in the community not only food but hope for the future. Since the first plank of the church was nailed, the congregation has been providing assistance through the Emergency Need Program. This program provides the payment of past due electricity bills, rent payments, and heating bills for families who have fallen on hard times.

The congregation of St. Anthony's Church pass along their strong Christian values to future generations by maintaining a K-5 parochial school. The school is dedicated to teaching the Christian principles to students at an early age, so that they will have their faith to guide them through life's many challenges. Once the youth in Fisherville move toward adulthood, St. Anthony's does not abandon

them. Baccalaureate, a graduation ceremony, is performed by the parish, so that students have a spiritual blessing to continue to guide them through adulthood.

Mr. Speaker, St. Anthony's Church will strive to provide an invaluable base for the community, so I urge you and your colleagues to join me in celebrating St. Anthony of Pauda's centennial anniversary which truly is a journey in faith.

IN HONOR OF WMZQ

**HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to pay tribute to one of the top rated radio stations in the Washington area, WMZQ. June 22 marks their 20th anniversary on the air as a country music station, serving the musical and community needs of our region.

On June 22, 1977, WMZQ 98.7 FM signed on the air with the song "Are You Ready for the Country?" Since that time, the Washington metropolitan area has benefited from the talent and commitment of their staff. The Country Music Association [CMA] has honored WMZQ's contribution to country music by naming WMZQ the CMA Station of the Year in 1989. The radio industry has also recognized WMZQ's programming excellence with several Achievement in Radio [AIR] Awards.

WMZQ's staff is intertwined with the Greater Washington community. WMZQ has supported many charitable organizations like the American Heart Association, the March of Dimes, Children's Hospital, the American Red Cross and Toys for Tots through event participation and public affairs programming. WMZQ's loyal listeners' generous response to the Annual St. Jude Children's Research Hospital Radiothon has raised over \$2 million in just 5 years. Listener's contributions during the Coats for Kids campaigns has kept thousands of children warm during the winter months. WMZQ's Christmas in April home renovation projects has provided many elderly, low-income and handicapped neighbors with safer living conditions.

On June 22 of this month, the WMZQ staff and 15,000 of their most loyal fans celebrated the radio station's 20th anniversary at the Bull Run Country Jamboree. This year they were proud to host Paul Brantly, LeAnne Rimes, Neil McCoy, and Wynonna. Over the last 7 years this annual event has raised over \$600,000 for the Northern Virginia Park Authority. This year, WMZQ general manager, Charlie Ochs, rededicated the efforts of the WMZQ staff to better serve the country music listener and to continue to work to make the Washington area a better place to live.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in celebrating the special anniversary of WMZQ. Not only do they provide the region with good country music, but they have supported our community through many volunteer programs. They have enriched the lives of their listeners, have enhanced the quality of life in our region and have grown to be on the of top rated country stations in the Nation.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

SPEECH OF

**HON. PHILIP M. CRANE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 25, 1997*

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 235, on agreeing to the Rohrabacher amendment, had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

## ON CHAD CHARLES EDWARD SMITH'S ATTAINMENT OF EAGLE SCOUT

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Chad Smith of Bay Village, OH, who will be honored this weekend for his attainment of Eagle Scout.

The attainment of Eagle Scout is a high and rare honor requiring years of dedication to self-improvement, hard work, and the community. Each Eagle Scout must earn 21 merit badges, 12 of which are required, including badges in: lifesaving; first aid; citizenship in the community; citizenship in the nation; citizenship in the world; personal management of time and money; family life; environmental science; and camping.

In addition to acquiring and proving proficiency in those and other skills, an Eagle Scout must hold leadership positions within the troop where he learns to earn the respect and hear the criticism of those he leads.

The Eagle Scout must live by the Scouting Law, which holds that he must be: trustworthy, loyal, brave, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, clean, and reverent.

And the Eagle Scout must complete an Eagle project, which he must plan, finance, and evaluate on his own. It is no wonder that only 2 percent of all boys entering Scouting achieve this rank.

My fellow colleagues, let us recognize and praise Chad for his achievement.

## UKRAINIAN CONSTITUTION

**HON. BOB SCHAFFER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today is an important day to Americans of Ukrainian descent, supporters of Ukrainian democracy, and of course, to the Ukrainian people themselves. Today is the first anniversary of the Ukrainian constitution.

Ukraine was one of the 15 republics that declared independence from the former U.S.S.R. After generations of soviet occupation, the people of Ukraine threw off the yoke of bondage and moved an entire nation closer and closer to free-markets and democratic rule.

Like our own Constitution, the Ukrainian constitution is the pillar of law in the country. Its objective is the fulfillment of individual freedom, liberty, and government of the people.

Americans can be proud of Ukraine today, for the role Americans played in Ukrainian independence is significant. Our democracy is one of the most durable in the world. Our Constitution is clearly one of the strongest, and it has inspired more than Americans united in citizenship. It has indeed inspired freedom seekers throughout the world to choose liberty over bondage—to risk their very lives for the prospect of their children's freedom.

The adoption of the Ukrainian constitution on June 28, 1996 was one of the most significant events in Ukraine since its declaration of independence. The Ukrainian constitution is in fact more than a government document, it is a symbol of great progress and hope for all of eastern Europe, in fact for all of the world.

The Ukrainian constitution is proof again that freedom works—that a democratic movement can spring from the midst of totalitarian occupation. The Ukrainian constitution is proof that the captive can become leaders, and the oppressed can build prosperity. The Ukrainian constitution drives the stake of freedom even deeper into the heart of communism, and further dashes the hopes of the radical left, that they might one day reoccupy Ukraine.

Mr. Speaker, the American people should know that in celebration of the first anniversary of the Ukrainian constitution, that Ukrainian officials here in Washington are invoking the name of our first president George Washington. Tonight, His Excellency Yuri Scherbak, Ambassador of Ukraine will be speaking at a special commemoration. At that ceremony, he will open and dedicate the George Washington Memorial Room in the Embassy of Ukraine. The dedication is offered as a gift to the city of Washington and to the American people.

The gesture is also a sign of the strong friendship and partnership between the American people and the people of Ukraine. George Washington, the Father of the American Constitution, the General, the Commander of the Revolution, War, the President, only dreamed of days like these when democracies around the world rise from the clutches of tyranny, just as Washington led Americans to do, 221 years ago, next week.

Ambassador Shcherbak, on today's observance, said, "Today we have to create a new, completely new legal system of independent Ukraine, which main ideology should be the superiority of human rights and international law; implementation of rule of law; absolute respect to private property and its effective protection; orientation to Western legal standards; as well as integration into the Western political, legal and economic space."

Mr. Speaker, as an American of Ukrainian ancestry, I am very proud to celebrate this day with the people of Ukraine. The fall of communism in Eastern Europe is a tribute to the power of free people. In this regard America is proud to stand shoulder to shoulder with Ukraine to keep the torch of freedom burning bright.

Indeed we should heed the words of General Washington especially this day, "Let us therefore animate and encourage each other, and show the whole world that a Freeman, contending for liberty on his own ground, is superior to any slavish mercenary on earth."—George Washington, July 2, 1776.

May the people of Ukraine enjoy the continued blessings of liberty. May God abundantly bless Ukraine and her people with prosperity

and health. May Ukraine long serve as a haven for democracy and an example of courage.

Congratulations to the people of Ukraine on the anniversary of your constitution.

## TRIBUTE TO ELIZA SIXKILLER PADGETT

**HON. STEVE LARGENT**

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. LARGENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Eliza Sixkiller Padgett as a full-blood Cherokee Indian. Eliza Sixkiller Padgett was the daughter of Jacob Sixkiller and Winnie Walkingstick Sixkiller, both full-blood Cherokee Indians. Her five brothers and sisters are listed on the roll of the Cherokee Nation as full-blood members. I would like to honor and recognize Eliza Sixkiller Padgett as a full-blood member of the Cherokee Nation.

## HONORING EUGENE L. MCCABE, PRESIDENT AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, NORTH GENERAL HOSPITAL

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Eugene L. McCabe, a dedicated advocate of social and economic empowerment.

During his tenure as president and chief executive officer of North General Hospital in Harlem, the hospital became a model for primary health care and community development initiatives. A unique aspect of this model is an integrated computer network and innovative financing which Mr. McCabe played a key role in marketing this future delivery system concept.

Prior to joining North General, Mr. McCabe was affiliated with Deleuw Cather/Parsons and Associates. As the firm's regional director, Mr. McCabe directed the agency's New York staff in activities to launch a \$2 billion rail transportation joint venture involving seven private firms. Mr. McCabe has over 20 years of experience in management consulting including Booz, Allen & Hamilton, Inc., an international consulting firm.

Mr. McCabe's board memberships and community affiliations parallel his commitment to economic and social progress. He is vice chairman of the Apollo Theater Foundation, the operating entity for the world famous Apollo Theater, vice chairman of the Manhattan Empowerment Zone Development Corporation, member of the Harlem Business Alliance, the National Executive Service Corps [NESC], and other organizations involved in rebuilding the community.

As a Member of Congress, I salute Mr. McCabe as a shining beacon of hope for the community. His tireless efforts have blazed a path for many to follow.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in saluting Mr. Eugene L. McCabe for his outstanding contributions to the community and to the nation.

## HONORING BOB LENT

**HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to rise before you today to pay tribute to a loyal friend and tireless advocate of America's working class citizens. On June 29, 1997, members and friends of the United Automobile, Aerospace, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America will honor Mr. Bob Lent, as he retires from his position as director of Michigan UAW's region 1 after many dedicated years of service.

It is nearly impossible to imagine the State of Michigan's labor movement without the benefit of the wisdom and leadership of Bob Lent. His is a career that has spanned half a century measured by time, but several lifetimes based on those individuals throughout the State, the country, and the world, who have come into contact with Bob.

Bob Lent's career began in 1949, when at the age of 19 he was hired by Dodge Motor Co. as a spray painter. He later left Dodge for the U.S. Army, serving as a paratrooper from 1951 to 1953. Upon his return to civilian life, Bob found employment with Chrysler and re-established his association with the UAW. As a member of Local 869, Bob served in a number of capacities, including alternate chief steward, trustee chairman, vice president, and a 4-year tenure as president. Bob was appointed as education representative of region 1B in 1972, and became assistant director in 1982. When region 1 and region 1B merged to form a larger, stronger region 1 in 1983, Bob was elected director, the position he has held to this day.

In addition to his illustrious career with the UAW, Bob has also developed a high degree of respect in the political, educational, and civic arenas as well. He has been a precinct delegate, and serves on Labor Advisory committees at Oakland University in Rochester and Wayne State University in Detroit. He is a life member of the NAACP, serves on the board of directors of the United Way of Pontiac-Oakland County, and the Detroit Area United Foundation.

Mr. Speaker, we in the great State of Michigan are more than proud of our reputation as the automotive capital of the world, having recently celebrated the 100th anniversary of the automobile. Just as we are proud of the product, we are proud and grateful for the men and women who day in and day out work to provide these quality products and bolster our pride. Bob Lent is one of those people. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Bob, his wife Earline, and their son, Steven all the best.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION FOR  
JUNE 20, 1997**HON. GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, JR.**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, due to prior commitments in my district, I was unable to vote on rollcall votes 219 through 224. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on

votes 219 and 220, "nay" on vote 221, and "aye" on rollcall votes 222, 223, and 224.

IN MEMORY OF THE VERY REV.  
STEPHEN HANKAVICH**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of the Very Rev. Hankavich who was the pastor of St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Parma, OH for 37 years.

Very Rev. Hankavich graduated from St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Seminary in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada and was ordained in 1950. Hew was first assigned as pastor of Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Orthodox Church in North Hampton, PA, where he remained until his transfer to St. Vladimir 10 years later. He also served as dean of the Penn-Ohio Deanery of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

He is survived by his wife of 47 years, Anne; daughters, Mary Ann O'Neill, of Baltimore and Donna Kominko of Independence; five grandchildren; and a brother. His lifetime of accomplishments are evident in his loving family, his parish and the community as a whole. He will be greatly missed by the parishioners of St. Vladimir and by all who knew him.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE COMMON  
SENSE CAMPAIGN RE-  
FORMS OF 1997**HON. BOB GOODLATTE**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, when I arrived in this House back in 1993, I was amazed at how desperately Congress was in need of fundamental reform. While we've come a long way since then, we still have a long way to go. Today, I am continuing the effort I began in 1993 to bring fundamental changes to the way our Federal Government operates by introducing a package of five bills to reform our flawed Federal election laws. These bills have been developed in cooperation with renowned political analyst Larry Sabato, professor of government at the University of Virginia and the coauthor of "Dirty Little Secrets," a brilliant yet scathing indictment of our political system and a blueprint for how we can make the changes that are needed to restore the public's faith in its system of government.

The five bills are as follows: The first would make it illegal to receive or solicit political contributions in the White House, Camp David, or any other official residence or retreat of the President or Vice President. This would address the ambiguity in current law that has led to the controversy surrounding the current administration. The second bill would clarify that House Members cannot pay their congressional staff to work on their reelection campaigns while also on the congressional payroll. The third bill would require the electronic filing of Federal Election Commission reports and

expedite the reporting of large contributions to principal campaign committees. The fourth bill would address the problem of push-polling, a practice by which unnamed persons conduct smear campaigns against opponents by providing misleading or false information while conducting a telephone poll. The bill would require the person or group supporting the push poll to identify themselves if the poll uses a sample of over 1,200 people and is conducted during the final 10 days of a campaign.

Finally, the fifth bill would make a number of changes to improve and remove flaws from the motor-voter law enacted in 1993. The bill would require proof of citizenship and/or a Social Security number to register for Federal elections. It would also allow for the removal of certain registrants from the official list of eligible voters. It also permits States to require individuals to produce a photo ID in order to vote in a Federal election. The bill also repeals the provisions of the Voter Registration Act of 1993 that mandate registration by mail. The bill would require a registrant's signature at the time of voting which, if necessary, could eventually be compared to the signature on the registration card. Finally, the bill would repeal the provisions of the act that allows individuals who have recently moved within a county or district to vote at the voting location of either the new or former address.

These bills face an uphill fight in the Congress. But, I believe they represent good ideas which bring real reform to a Federal Government that often remains out of touch and unaccountable to the American families and businesses that we are supposed to be representing. Thank you.

HONORING ILLINOIS LAW EN-  
FORCEMENT MEDAL RECIPIENTS**HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the recent recipients of the Illinois Law Enforcement Medal of Honor, for bravery and performance above and beyond the call of duty.

I want to particularly commend one of the recipients of that honor from Illinois Governor, Jim Edgar, an officer from my district, Officer Kevin Bretz of the Batavia, IL, Police Department.

Mr. Speaker, on February 3, 1996, Officer Bretz was involved in the pursuit of a suspect who was attempting to flee in his car. While on foot on the grounds of the Kane County Correctional Complex, Officer Bretz put himself in danger by pulling another officer, Officer Jeff Burton of the Geneva, IL, Police, to safety and out of the path of the oncoming suspect's vehicle. The suspect was arrested a short time later, and has since been sentenced to 12 years in prison, and has reportedly admitted that he would have struck Officer Burton with his car had Officer Bretz not been there to pull Burton to safety.

For his heroic actions on that day, and for putting himself at risk to save a fellow officer, Officer Kevin Bretz deserves to be commended for his actions. I applaud Governor Edgar for his selection of Officer Bretz for the Illinois Law Enforcement Medal of Honor, and

I thank him personally for his efforts on behalf of the American people and the citizens of my district.

TRIBUTE TO MAJ. GEN. DAVID A.  
RICHWINE

**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, on July 1, 1997, Maj. Gen. David A. Richwine, U.S. Marine Corps, will retire after 32 years of faithful and dedicated service to his country. It is only fitting that his distinguished service record be brought to the attention of the House of Representatives and the American public.

In June of 1965, Maj. Gen. Richwine was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps. He then attended the Basic School at Quantico, Virginia following which, he joined the 3d Battalion, 4th Marines in Vietnam in January of 1966. There he served as platoon commander, company executive officer, commanding officer, and the battalion S-4 officer.

Following Vietnam, and duty as the officer selection officer in Indianapolis, IN, Captain Richwine reported to Williams Air Force Base in Chandler, Arizona to begin his pilot training. He was designated as Naval Aviator in April of 1971.

After tours with FMFAT-201. VT-4. graduation from Amphibious Warfare School, and further tours with FMFA-531, VMFA-232, and VMFA-212, Major Richwine was assigned as Aide-de-Camp to the Commanding General at Headquarters, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific. In 1978 he attended Air Command and Staff College in Montgomery, AL, graduated, and was assigned to MAG-31, in Beaufort, SC.

Beaufort provided a number of assignments for Maj. Gen. Richwine. He served as the assistant group S-4 officer of MAG-31, the executive officer of Headquarters and Maintenance Squadron-31 and the commanding officer of FMFA-251. He then joined MAG-15 in Iwakuni, Japan as the group operations officer and then became the Group Executive Officer.

In Washington, DC, Maj. Gen. Richwine served as the assistant for Special Analyses to the Assistant Under Secretary of Defense for Policy and Resources and then attended the National War College. He was assigned as commanding officer of MCAS Beaufort in 1986.

Returning to Washington, DC, Major General Richwine was assistant head and then head, Aviation Plans, Programs, Doctrine, Joint Matters and Budget Branch. He then was the special assistant, Marine Corps Aide to the Secretary of the Navy. He then was selected as Commander, Marine Corps Bases, Eastern Area, MCAS Cherry Point, NC.

Major General Richwine served his final tour in Washington, DC as the Deputy for Expeditionary Forces Programs, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development and Acquisition, and his final position of Assistant Chief of Staff, Command Control, Communications, Computer and Intelligence (C41), director of Intelligence, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, DC.

Major General Richwine has earned all of the decorations he wears, among which are a Silver Star, Legion of Merit with a gold star,

Purple Heart and a Defense Meritorious Service Medal. He has served his country well, and will continue to do so in the future. He is a fine marine.

A TRIBUTE TO LALO GUERRERO,  
LEGENDARY MEXICAN-AMERICAN  
SINGER AND COMPOSER

**HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the legendary Mexican-American singer and composer, Lalo Guerrero, internationally regarded as the "Father of Chicano Music." On Sunday, June 29, 1997, Lalo Guerrero will perform a free concert for the residents of Pico Rivera, in my congressional district. This concert will officially close a month long exhibit, "The Way We Were, Pico Rivera: 1900-1945," sponsored by the Pico Rivera Arts and Cultural Committee and the Pico Rivera Centre for the Arts.

Declared a "National Folk Treasure" in 1980 by the Smithsonian Institution, Lalo Guerrero has received numerous awards and recognitions for his extraordinary career of more than six decades. His career began with the classic "Cancion Mexicana" which he composed as a teenager in his native and beloved Tucson, Arizona. "Cancion Mexicana" remains the unofficial anthem of Mexico.

He has been inducted into the Tejano Hall of Fame and honored with the lifetime achievement awards from the Mexican Cultural Institute, Luis Valdez's Teatro Campesino, and Ricardo Montalban's Nosotros organization. The City of Los Angeles and Palm Springs, California, have declared "Laol Guerrero Day" in honor of his distinguished career. In 1991, he received a National Heritage Fellowship from the National Endowment for the Arts. And in 1995, was nominated for a Grammy for his collaborative work with rock band Los Lobos on a bilingual children's album, "Papa's Dream."

Presented by President Clinton and First Lady Hilary Rodham Clinton in January 1997, Lalo Guerrero received the 1996 National Medal of the Arts at a White House ceremony in recognition for a lifetime of creative achievement. He regards this occasion as the pinnacle of his career.

His extensive music collection has entertained generations and has provided a voice for the Mexican-American community. His songs, known as "corridos," have told of the triumphs and struggles of Mexican-American heroes like Cesar Chavez and Ruben Salazar. His spirited music has brought their stories to international audiences.

Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, June 29, 1997, resident of Pico Rivera will gather to honor this exceptional entertainer. It is with pride that I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Lalo Guerrero for his extraordinary career as a singer and composer.

HONORING HAZEL N. DUKES,  
PRESIDENT, NEW YORK STATE  
CONFERENCE NAACP

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Hazel L. Dukes, president of the New York State Conference of NAACP Branches.

Ms. Dukes is a great woman of courage and strength, dedicated to equality for all Americans. As an active champion of the community, Ms. Dukes is known for her unselfish devotion to economic and social justice.

Ms. Duke's tremendous commitment is shown by her involvement in numerous organizations including Delta Sigma Theta; State University of New York, Board of Trustees; Stillman College, Board of Trustees; Phelps Stokes Institute, Board of Trustees; State of New York Martin Luther King Commissions, Board of Directors; and Metro Manhattan Links Chapter, Inc., Executive Committee, to name a few.

As a champion of justice, Ms. Dukes has been the recipient of numerous awards including Academy of Distinction—Adelphi University; Academy of Women Achievers Award—YWCA City of New York; John La Farge Award for Interracial Justice—The Catholic Interracial Council of New York; Distinguished Service Award—The Federation of Negro National Civil Service Organization; Women's Honor Roll—Town of Hempstead; Guy R. Brewer Humanitarian Award—New York State Black and Puerto Rican Caucus.

As a Member of Congress, I salute Ms. Dukes as a shining beacon of hope, and a trailblazer in our community's struggle for justice.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in saluting Ms. Hazel Dukes for her outstanding contributions to the community and to the nation.

IN HONOR OF EDDIE BLAZONCZYK

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Eddie Blazonczyk, whose name is synonymous with polka music.

Eddie Blazonczyk is an innovator, composer, band leader, and virtuoso. Eddie's innovation has been in combining his Polish polka roots with '50's rock'n roll, Cajun flavor, and country flair. The sound, known as Chicago hop or hop style, has reached new audiences around the country.

Eddie has recorded 47 albums since he got his start in 1963. In 1986, Eddie won a Grammy award for his album, "Another Polka Celebration." Ten other albums have been nominated for Grammy awards.

Eddie and his band, the Versatones, have played all over the country. The founding Versatones were: Chet Kowalski and Jerry Chocholek on trumpet, Bob Sendra on drums, Ricj Sendra on accordion, and Jim Bagrowski on clarinet and sax.

Mr. Speaker, Eddie Blazonczyk is a giant among musicians and an ambassador to the

world. As Eddie says, "you don't have to be Polish-American, Slovenian-American, Ukrainian-American, or German-American. All you've gotta do is have ears!"

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 1870—  
YOUNG AMERICAN WORKERS  
BILL OF RIGHTS

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, several days ago our colleagues in this House rose in support of the Flag Burning Amendment. We voted to protect our flag and all that it stands for in America's past as well as its future. Today, I rise to urge my colleagues in this Congress to consider and adopt legislation that will protect the children who live under that flag.

I welcome the fact that a number of our colleagues have begun to look at the problems American children are facing. Our colleague from Texas, NICK LAMPSON, and our colleague from Alabama, ROBERT E. (BUD) CRAMER, JR., should be recognized for their efforts in establishing the Caucus on Missing and Exploited Children. We also owe particular gratitude for the bipartisan efforts of our colleague from Florida, ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN, and our colleague from Texas, SHEILA JACKSON-LEE, who have begun to set the agenda for the newly formed Children's Caucus. These two caucuses reflect the concern of Members of Congress and the concern of the American people for our children.

Mr. Speaker, it is within this framework that I am delighted to inform my colleagues that I have introduced H.R. 1870, The Young American Workers' Bill of Rights. I am pleased that our distinguished colleague and my neighbor in California, TOM CAMPBELL, has joined me as the principal cosponsor along with another 30 of our colleagues have joined us in introducing this legislation. This bipartisan bill is an example of the way all of us must work together to make our children's lives safer and more secure as they enter the work force. No bill introduced in the 105th Congress will have greater potential for protecting and helping our nation's young people.

As the former chairman of the House Government Operations Subcommittee on Employment and Housing for several years in previous Congresses, I learned first hand about how exploitation, injuries and death have taken their toll on America's young workers. In hearings on child labor, I heard horror stories about young people losing their lives to deliver pizza within a 30-minute time limit. I heard of others who lost their lives or suffered permanent and crippling injuries because they were using equipment which they were not sufficiently trained or sufficiently experienced to use. Unfortunately, the exploitation of child labor in America, which I found during those hearings of the Employment and Housing Subcommittee, is not a thing of the past. It remains a serious problem, it is a growing problem, and it continues to threaten the welfare and education of American teenagers.

At the same time, however, we recognize the importance of work and the value of the work experience. The Speaker of the House,

Mr. GINGRICH, has spoken about the need to encourage the development of a positive work ethic in this country. I concur. We must do all we can to help our children prepare for their future in the Nation's work force. At the same time, however, we must be certain that our children have safe and secure places to work when they do work as teenagers, and we must be certain that the work experience does not interfere with the education of our young people. Mr. Speaker, it is to address these concerns that we have introduced H.R. 1870.

Mr. Speaker, the first matter that our legislation addresses is the concern for our children's safety. A study covering the period 1992-95 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that during that four year period, 720 young people suffered work-related fatalities. Other studies have concluded that an additional 200,000 young people suffer serious work-related injuries each year.

Several provisions of our legislation are crafted to deal with this serious matter of workplace safety. Our bill specifies that young people may not use or clean certain types of particularly hazardous equipment and many not work in certain hazardous occupations. The bill also specifies that children are not to work late hours, the times when the most serious injuries and fatalities take place. It also establishes new criminal sanctions for willful violations of child labor laws that result in the death or serious injury of a child. Civil penalties would be established for willful and repeated violators of our child labor laws.

The second concern that our legislation addresses is the problem of work interfering with our children's education. It is essential that we send a message to these young workers that education must be their number one priority. Our legislation makes it clear that excessive work in unsafe environments will no longer be tolerated. The Young American Worker's Bill of Rights will address the needs of children under the age of 18 or those who are eighteen and still a full-time high school student. Students need to spend much of their day in classrooms, libraries and involved in their school's activities. They need to experience young adulthood, not make the quick leap from childhood to adulthood. By entering the world of adults before they are ready, many of these young people become vulnerable to alcohol and drug abuse. They frequently fail to hand in school assignments, if they bother attending school at all.

Today many of our teenagers are working more than many adults who are employed full time. Many are working more than 40 hours per week in addition to attempting to attend school. It is no wonder one of the most common phrases heard by teachers from their students today is, "I am so stressed." Testimony of many experts on education have alerted us to the dangers of too much work. In addition to the substance abuse studies, other studies have been done on the effect too many hours have on the grades our children are getting. A study of students in New Hampshire concludes that there is a direct correlation between grades in English and the number of hours worked. The more hours a student works, the slower the student's grade. Teachers often comment that a job is the reason some students drop out.

In order to assure that education is given proper priority, the legislation establishes limits on the number of hours that children can work

when school is in session, and limits late hours on school days. Teenagers attending school would not be employed more than 4 hours per day while school is in session and they would not be permitted to work after 10 p.m. on school nights. The law also has provisions to insure that schools are informed if students are working.

Mr. Speaker, as we enter the next century, we must modernize our Nation's child labor laws. Our legislation amends the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to reflect conditions in today's world. We must remind ourselves that the romantic notion of an after school job of the 50's and 60's is a thing of the past. Some employers have for too long been able to write off the death of a child as merely the cost of doing business as they pay a modest fine. The Young American Worker's Bill of Rights will impose stricter civil as well as criminal penalties for employers who willingly violate the law to assure protection for our young men and women.

Mr. Speaker, I never again want to stand next to parents and listen as they tell of the senseless death of their children. I never again want to listen to the testimony of young workers as they sit before me missing arms or legs because they were asked to operate unsafe equipment or machinery which they were not trained to use. I never want to see the frustration on the faces of teachers who tell me about their students falling asleep in class, failing to hand in assignments, or who just drop out because they cannot keep up both work and school.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to announce the support of the National PTA for H.R. 1870, The Young American Workers Bill of Rights. The PTA is celebrating its 100th anniversary this year. It is interesting to note that in their first year of existence they asked the Congress to do something to protect our nation's children in the workplace. It is a sad commentary that today they are still asking us to protect our teenagers. Some 50 other organizations which focus on youth and education have indicated their support for this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, it is time that we took that action. I invite my colleagues to join me and my colleagues to cosponsor this important legislation.

HONORING RUBY MOY, DIRECTOR  
OF U.S. CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

**HON. EARL F. HILLIARD**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today to congratulate the President for his wise choice of Ms. Ruby Moy as the new staff director of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. I am confident she will do a wonderful job in her new position.

Before Ruby Moy was nominated for this position, she was well known for the expertise and acumen of her position as the executive assistant to the Director of the White House Office of Public Liaison, now the Secretary of Labor, the Honorable Alexis Herman. Ruby Moy held this position for 4 years, and was intricately involved in constituency outreach programs and official White House events.

Prior to working for the President, she served as the chief of staff to Congressman

Frank Horton of New York from 1973 until 1992. In this capacity, Ruby Moy was very involved in public policy, and the development of legislation.

As the new staff director for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Ruby Moy will bring an understanding and dedication to a position of extreme importance to the minority communities of America. She will be shepherding a program whose purpose is freedom and equality for all. As the vice chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, I commend President Clinton for his choice of Ruby Moy. I expect her to be one of the finest Directors that the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has ever had. I also direct her to be an advocate for the least, the last, and the lost of our society. We are depending on her to walk the second mile in this most important position.

#### THE JONES ACT

### HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1997

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to report to my colleagues on the continuing success of House Concurrent Resolution 65, which endorses the Jones Act. As many of you know, the Jones Act requires that waterborne cargo moving between two points in the United States must be transported on American-built, American-owned, American-flagged, and American-crewed vessels.

In just 2 months, 178 Members have cosponsored this important resolution. Most striking is the bipartisan nature of this support. Cosponsors include Democrats and Republicans, liberals and conservatives. Support for the Jones Act cuts across philosophical and partylines. The one thing these cosponsors have in common is an understanding about the important national security, economic, safety and environmental benefits of the act.

The support among the Members of the subcommittees of jurisdiction is particularly strong. Two House Subcommittees have jurisdiction: the Merchant Marine panel of the National Security Committee and the Maritime Transportation Subcommittee of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. Of the 19 members of these two panels, 17 have shown their clear commitment to the Jones Act by signing dear colleague letters and opposing changes to the Jones Act.

I am pleased to be the sponsor of House Concurrent Resolution 65 and I am delighted, although not particularly surprised, by its extraordinary bipartisan support and success.

#### TRIBUTE TO MAYOR JACK EVANS

### HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1997

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and remember a friend and one of the great mayors of Dallas, Mr. Jack Evans. His vision and drive have made Dallas a great place to live, and it is illustrated by his civic achievements over his lifetime for our city.

Jack Evans served as mayor of Dallas for one term from 1981 to 1983. He is cited by many as a mayor who accomplished a great deal during his short term. He believed in building alliances, creating opportunities and solving problems, and he accomplished this by working with people. Jack Evans truly was a mayor for all of Dallas. He rode with paramedics in ambulances, he helped patrol the streets with police and he picked up trash with sanitation workers. He did this because he wanted a sense of what really made the city work on a day-to-day basis, and it served him well in public service and as a businessman.

Without Jack Evans, there would be no Downtown Dallas Art's District. He saw an area of land next to downtown Dallas and has the forethought to create a thriving area which would allow everyone from the Metroplex to experience the best of arts and entertainment through museums, galleries and city living. Another major accomplishment, while Jack Evans was mayor in the 80's, was his strong push to make sure that businesses invested in southern Dallas. He knew the value of contributing to our community, and how the benefits would be received for many years after the initial investment.

Jack Evans' work ethic and commitment to public service was learned at an early age. As a young man working in his family's east Dallas grocery store, he learned the value of business and used his knowledge to work his way through the grocery business to eventually hold the position of president of the Tom Thumb grocery store chain.

During his years as the chairman of the Dallas Citizens Council, Mr. Evans carried the message of equal opportunity to the corporate world. Also, he was awarded the Henry Cohn Humanitarian Award from the Anti-Defamation League for his unwavering commitment to stamping out bigotry and preserving human rights.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to rise with me in this tribute and take a moment to remember a great man and a good friend, Mr. Jack Evans, a man who truly exemplifies the best of Dallas.

#### TRIBUTE TO SUSAN E. GRAHAM

### HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1997

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an extraordinary woman who, over a span of almost three decades, has touched the lives and helped to shape the futures of untold thousands of Texas children. As such, she is representative of a group of largely unsung heroes and heroines, our public school teachers.

Susan E. Graham, of Roquemore Elementary School in Arlington, TX, will retire next month after devoting 28 years of her life to the education of elementary school children. Early in her career she taught various grade levels at several different schools in Texas. Her last eighteen years, however, have been at Roquemore Elementary School, and the last ten of those years were spent teaching and nurturing a lot of very lucky first graders. She was named Teacher of the Year at Roquemore for the 1992-93 school year, and

was nominated for the AWARE Foundation Award in 1995.

I've had the personal privilege of visiting Susan's class and witnessing the fruits of her labor in the bright, shining, energetic faces of her children; I have no doubt that the foundation which she gives those children puts them on very solid footing for all future educational endeavors.

For the last 6 or so years, Susan has had the full-time volunteer assistance of her husband, Jay Graham, and her students have been doubly enriched by the dedication of this remarkable couple.

In a few weeks Susan will officially retire. However, it comes as no surprise that she, and Jay, plan to continue doing volunteer work at Roquemore, especially with their HOSTS, mentoring, program. On July 3d it will be my pleasure to visit Susan's class for the last time and talk with her students about our U.S. flag and the meaning of Independence Day. And, I will extend to Susan and Jay my personal gratitude and best wishes for their well-deserved retirement.

#### IN HONOR OF THE RECIPIENTS OF THE NASA ADMINISTRATOR'S FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

### HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the accomplishments of the 1997-98 NASA Administrator's Fellows of Cleveland, OH.

Four NASA employees of the Lewis Research Center; Maria E. Perez-Davis, Jon C. Goldsby, Yolanda R. Hicks, and Mark D. Kankam have received this award.

They plan to teach and conduct research at various universities for a period of 6 months to 2 academic years. Their knowledge of NASA programs and real world experience will assist them in the teaching process.

The Fellowship Program is designed to enhance the development of science, mathematics, and engineering faculty at historically black colleges and universities, Hispanic-serving institutions and tribal colleges.

Let us join NASA in acknowledging the efforts and accomplishments of Maria E. Perez-Davis, Jon C. Goldsby, Yolanda R. Hicks, and Mark D. Kankam.

#### TRIBUTE TO FRANK J. CARROLL

### HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1997

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, June 28, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will honor Frank J. Carroll, Jr. for his recent appointment to the office of International vice president, 2d district, I.B.E.W. I am very pleased to rise today to congratulate my good friend, Frank Carroll.

As a proud member of I.B.E.W. for over 30 years, Frank has dedicated his life to advocating on behalf of workers. I have known and worked with Frank for a number of years and I consider him a great friend. His commitment

to working people is extraordinary and his work on behalf of I.B.E.W. is a testament to his deeply held belief in the power of unions to make life better for workers. Frank has spent a lifetime working hard to ensure that union members are guaranteed decent wages, a safe workplace and fair conditions. He has long been a champion of electrical workers, coming from a family with a long history in the profession.

The best example I can offer to illustrate Frank's commitment to protecting workers on the job is his actions after the L'Ambiance Plaza collapse on April 23, 1987. Twenty-eight union members were killed in Bridgeport on that terrible day after substandard building conditions caused the building to collapse. This tragedy placed a national spotlight on the need for strict standards to ensure the safety of workers. In response, Frank played an instrumental role in supporting legislation which would ban the lift-slab construction method used at L'Ambiance Plaza. Frank's testimony was pivotal to passing this legislation and this method of construction is no longer in use. I applaud Frank's efforts on this and other safety issues that are so crucial to our Nation's workers.

Frank is the first person from Connecticut to assume the position of international vice president, 2d district. This new position will provide an opportunity for his experience and wisdom to benefit all I.B.E.W. members throughout New England. I know that he will bring his activism, energy and enthusiasm to this new role and his tenure will be creative and productive.

I am very pleased to join Frank's wife, Patty, and his children, Frank III, Raymond and Amy Lynn in congratulating his on his new appointment. I feel confident that Frank will once again, prove successful as he takes on these new challenges. I wish him all the best.

IN HONOR OF RAPHAEL VITALE  
FOR DISTINGUISHED AND DEDICATED  
SERVICE TO HUDSON  
COUNTY

**HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a special gentleman, Raphael Vitale, who has distinguished himself through his continuous dedication to the residents of my district. Mr. Vitale will be honored by his family and friends on June 29, 1997 at Anthony's Restaurant in his hometown of Hoboken, NJ. Sunday's celebration recognizes his long history of selfless service to his community.

Throughout his long career, Mr. Vitale has been a religious man, a model citizen and devoted family man. He entered the St. Francis Seminary in New York at the age of 17. He later joined the film and production industry as a member of the Spotlight Production Co. in New York. In 1941, he became the production coordinator for Koven's in Dover, NJ where he supervised the production of military equipment for our country's effort in World War II.

Mr. Vitale embarked on his public career in 1959 when he took his first assignment as a park attendant, helping to ensure the safety of his community. In 1961, he assumed the responsibilities of deputy director of health and

welfare, and pursued the high safety and health standards of our area's restaurants, hospitals and clinics. In 1963, he started his tenure as Hoboken's director of Public Works, Revenue and Finance. In 1979, Mr. Vitale began serving Hudson County, as its production coordinator. In this position, he was the county troubleshooter for numerous vital issues, particularly budgeting and allocation of public funds.

His 19 years of service to Hoboken and his 9 years to Hudson County are an example of commitment and loyal service. His record stands on its own. He is a firm believer that hard work is the best way to meet the challenges of the future.

Family has always played a major role in Mr. Vitale's life. This year Mr. Vitale's wife, Lina, his three sons, Michael, William and Joseph, and his two stepsons, Michael and Matthew Canarozzi, celebrated his 80th birthday on June 2, 1997. Raphael and Lina are the proud grandparents of nine grandchildren and the great grandparents of one child.

Mr. Vitale epitomizes excellence in community service, and has had a positive impact on many lives. It is an honor and pleasure to have such a remarkable individual residing in my district.

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF TITLE  
IX

**HON. NANCY PELOSI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues today in commemorating the 25th anniversary of a civil rights law that has changed the way American girls and women think about themselves and their futures.

Title IX prohibits gender discrimination in education programs. Title IX is not just about access to sports and it is an integral player in gender equity. Greater athletic opportunity does build leadership and teamwork skills that serve every person throughout his or her life. More women have received higher education in the past 25 years through athletic scholarships. The ratio of high school girls playing sports has gone from 1 in 27 to 1 in 3.

With the recent success of women Olympic athletes and the unveiling of a new professional women's basketball league, we do not lack athletic role models for young girls. Women's participation in collegiate sports has risen from 2 percent in 1972 to 35 percent in 1996. But title IX has also provided more lasting academic results, increasing the participation of girls and women in non-traditional educational and professional environments—math, science, engineering and technology.

Today we celebrate 25 years of women's achievement through sports and education. But we know that the progress we have made is not near enough. Today the National Coalition of Girls and Women in Education ranked the United States with a grade of "C" in gender equity in education. Enforcement of title IX has been inconsistent at best over the last 25 years. All but two states have eliminated or reduced title IX enforcement staff positions, despite the federal law's requirement that each state department of education must have a Title IX designee.

Title IX services provide training for school districts on sexual harassment in schools, identify and address gender bias in classrooms, support programs to infuse women's history into school curriculums. They assist young women in forming a strong identity, receiving support from peers and learning how to interact effectively with others.

Title IX and other programs supportive of girls' education send a clear message to American girls that their education and future is important. As a mother of four adult daughters, I have seen the positive results. We are seeing a generation of young women growing in an environment that does not make them limit themselves by identifying roles or opportunities as "men's" or "women's". Young women today believe they can do anything. And they can. And we have a great responsibility to do all that we can to support them in that belief.

TRIBUTE TO AMANDA BUCKNER

**HON. ROBERT B. ADERHOLT**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Miss Amanda Buckner of Gadsden, AL. Miss Buckner won statewide first place honors in the Veterans of Foreign Wars' Voice of Democracy Contest and third place honors in the national contest. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD her prize winning script. I am very proud of Miss Buckner's accomplishments, and of the way she represented Alabama in our Nation's capital.

DEMOCRACY ABOVE AND BEYOND

Welcome fans, to the 49th Olympics. You are about to see the relay event. On America's team we have five exceptional runners. The first is George Washington. Next we have Abraham Lincoln. On the third leg is Franklin D. Roosevelt. Ronald Reagan takes the fourth leg. The last leg is a bit different. America has a surprise runner. I will announce his name later. Ladies and Gentlemen, this team should carry democracy above and beyond.

The runners take their marks. One . . . Two . . . Three . . . Go! Washington holds his baton of democracy tight and begins the run. Not only is he running, he is shaping this race for freedom. Washington is setting the pace for democracy with grace, authority, and peace. Earlier in an interview, Washington said he hopes this team prospers, focuses on their goals and sticks together. He wants to show everyone what a wonderful experience freedom can be. And boy has he! Although the older, stronger countries are trying to push him out of the way, he fights on. Washington has carried democracy above and beyond, but now he must pass it along.

Honest Abe takes control. At this point democracy has fallen behind in the race. Slavery and economic unrest seem to be slowing them down. Yes, it looks as if they are at war with themselves. . . Wait, Lincoln refuses to let the injury of ignorance and racial discord tear this team apart. He is holding his own. He is showing the rest of the world that freedom will rise, and democracy will continue above and beyond. Lincoln is brave to continue after such an injury. It looks as if he still has the lead. Ladies and gentlemen, freedom may survive this tragedy after all.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt has the baton now. The crowd has fallen into despair and lost all belief in team USA. But Roosevelt still holds on. Social Security, the Works Project Administration, and many other revolutionary new programs bring this crowd out of the depression. Many are saying Roosevelt is the best runner yet. We got a chance to speak with Roosevelt before he started the race, and he told this reporter that America would not succumb to this trial. Showing his astute leadership he told me, "There is nothing to fear but fear itself." And his dedication will not allow any of his fears to get in the way of his winning this race. FDR fights through all the turmoil and comes ahead. The crowd is on its feet now.

Roosevelt passes the baton to Ronald Reagan. This is a man who stole America's heart with his lopsided grin and his optimism. The crowd has hope for the future now that Reagan has the stick. The American dream is alive and well. Reagan took democracy above and beyond anything we had envisioned. He revitalized the economy and ended the cold war. After Reagan finished his end of the race, he told me the same thing he said in his inaugural address, "We are too great a nation to limit ourselves to small dreams."

Now, the last runner of the race for freedom. Are you wondering who it is? Well, I'll tell you. The runner of the last leg is . . . you! That's right, it's all of you. America is ahead and thriving, but it all depends on how you run this race. Can you fight past the homeless, past the hatred, past the children who cry for a warm meal? It is up to you to make the difference. If you don't . . . who will?

Run. Run for those who ran before you. Run for those who ache for the chance. If you run this race well, we should enter the 21st century the powerful and thriving country we have always been. All of America's teams have done fine jobs. They have kept this country on the road to greatness. All democracy needs now is a strong runner to bring home the gold. Let's watch and see how you finish this race. Will you win the race for freedom? Will you carry democracy above and beyond? As you stand and hear the anthem they are playing for you, you realize that there are those who will die and never know freedom. Run for them. Run for the country that swells you with pride. Run for peace. And run for freedom. Hold your head high as the flag is raised in your honor. Feel it to the marrow of your soul . . . Run.

#### TRIBUTE TO MIKE MARSHALL

### HON. JOHN N. HOSTETTLER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1997

Mr. HOSTETTLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of my most accomplished constituents. On July 1, 1997, Mike Marshall of Princeton, IN, will end his term as the president of the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce. It is a distinct pleasure for me to join the residents of Gibson County in recognizing Mike Marshall for his endless work in helping to prepare future leaders as well as to bring to the forefront of public debate such issues as the future of Social Security, the fight against teen smoking, and the importance of small business to the future of our country.

Mike Marshall first joined the Junior Chamber of Commerce in 1984 after graduating

from Ball State University and moving back to his hometown of Princeton, IN. Since becoming a member of the Princeton Jaycees, Mike has dedicated himself to bettering his community through many worthwhile Jaycee projects such as the Needy Kids Christmas gift giving program, the Annual Princeton Christmas parade, the MDA Pledge Center, the Annual Community Easter Egg Hunt, and other worthwhile projects. His dedication to his community and his organization has led to him holding many distinguished positions in the Junior Chamber of Commerce, including President of the Indiana Jaycees, Chaplain of the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce, and culminating in his election last year as President of the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce.

As a successful entrepreneur who founded "First Place Trophies & Awards", Mike Marshall has shown that the American dream thrives in small communities around the country. Now, as U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce President, Mike has been a shining example of what is right with America and its younger generation. Mike Marshall has represented Gibson County, the State of Indiana, and the United States honorably in his travels throughout the world during his year as President of the U.S. Jaycees.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and all Members to join me in paying tribute to Mike Marshall. He is an exemplary individual who has dedicated his life to making his state, and his country a better place. I applaud Mike Marshall's dedication and wish him continued success in his endeavors.

#### KUDOS TO KSU

### HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1997

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit an extension of remarks into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD "Kudos to KSU," an article that appeared in the Marietta Daily Journal on June 24, 1997, congratulating Kennesaw State University for its selection of Clarice C. Bagwell as its recipient of an honorary doctorate of humane letters. This article quite accurately reflects the tremendous work that Ms. Bagwell has accomplished over the years, in support of the Georgia and National Parent-Teacher Association [PTA]. I lend my voice to that of this esteemed newspaper in congratulating Ms. Clarice Bagwell on receiving Kennesaw State University's very first honorary degree.

#### KUDOS TO KSU

We applaud Kennesaw State University administration's choice for its first honorary degree.

KSU's President Betty L. Siegel presented an honorary doctorate of humane letters to Clarice C. Bagwell. A longtime educator, Mrs. Bagwell served as president of the Georgia PTA for three years and on the PTA's national board of directors for six years in the 1960s. Her late husband, Leland Bagwell, taught high school chemistry in Canton before founding American Proteins, now the world's largest producer of poultry by-products. When he died in 1972, Mrs. Bagwell helped their son take charge of the company.

Early this year, American Proteins gave Kennesaw State the largest gift it has ever

received—680 acres of land in Bartow County—on behalf of the Bagwell family. KSU subsequently named its College of Education after Leland and Clarice Bagwell.

Mrs. Bagwell not only has given the university monetary gifts, she has volunteered many hours of service as a member of the KSU Foundation Board of Trustees for 15 years, serving on the board's Executive Committee and heading the Special Projects Committee. She maintains a busy schedule as the co-owner and chairman of the board of American Proteins and as a volunteer with scouting organizations and an elementary school in Forsyth County, where she lives today.

Back in 1991, the university honored its "good and faithful servant and steward" by establishing the Clarice C. Bagwell Medal for Distinguished Service, awarded annually to others who serve the institution well. President Siegel said at commencement that Mrs. Bagwell "casts a long and splendid shadow in the history of our university." We also applaud Mrs. Bagwell for her exemplary example as a volunteer and philanthropist for the benefit of education.

#### EXPANDING FEHBP TO COVER MEDICARE-ELIGIBLE RETIREES

### HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1997

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, because the need for expanded health care for military retirees is so important, I am reintroducing my bill to permit Medicare-eligible retired members of the Armed Forces and their Medicare-eligible dependents to enroll in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program [FEHBP].

We made a commitment to those who chose to serve in defense of our country. Military retirees were promised health care for life. However, there is a catch-22 situation for Medicare-eligible retired military because once they either turn age 65 or qualify for disability treatment, they lose their CHAMPUS benefits. Unfortunately, they are placed last on the priority for treatment at military treatment facilities, and they are prevented from participating in the new TRICARE Program.

This bill is identical to H.R. 3368, which I introduced in the last Congress. I plan to press for passage of this legislation because I believe we must fulfill our commitment to our Nation's military retirees and veterans.

#### RECOGNIZING SUSANNE STEINMETZ FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO THE RESIDENTS OF CALIFORNIA'S 16TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

### HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1997

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a woman whose record of public service spans over 4 decades. Ms. Susanne E. Steinmetz, a constituent of mine from Gilroy, CA, has devoted over two thirds of her life to working for the city of Gilroy and will be retiring after 45 years of faithful service.

Ms. Steinmetz began her career with the city at age 15, working part-time after school and later, while attending college, she was offered a full-time position with the city at \$300 a month. In 1960, Ms. Steinmetz was appointed City Clerk, a position she held until her retirement.

Born and raised in Gilroy, Susanne's dedication to public service was perhaps inevitable. Her family has a long history of service to this small, close-knit community. Her maternal great-great grandfather, Jacob Kiether, was a city trustee before the city was incorporated in 1870, later serving on the city council, and as mayor. Her father, Ben Thomas, served three terms on the city council.

No matter how busy or stressful her work-load was, Ms. Steinmetz was always willing to stop and answer questions from the public and co-workers. She is a unique individual who served her community extremely well, and still found the time to raise not one but two sets of twins, Jill and Jayne, age 28, and Tym and Thom, age 25.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Susanne Steinmetz on her many years of dedicated public service and invite my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in thanking her and wishing Ms. Steinmetz and her family many years of continued success and happiness.

TRIBUTE TO THE NEEDLES  
MUSTANGS

**HON. JERRY LEWIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to bring to your attention, once again, the avid pursuit and spirit of excellence from the young women and men of Needles, CA. I am speaking of the Needles High School Lady 'Stangs softball and Mustang baseball teams. These individuals will be remembered for their talent, hard work, perseverance, and commitment to work as a team. To me, and the proud friends, families, and citizens of Needles, CA, they are winners in every sense of the word.

The Lady 'Stangs who entered their championship tournament undefeated, approached their most worthy opponents with the faces of optimism and true strength. Although their opposition had a very impressive record of 24-4, the young women of Needles answered the challenge by outplaying their competitors in every game. Over the three game tournament the Lady 'Stangs blew out the competition by outscoring them 40 to 3.

A unique feature of this year's team was the winning contributions on all levels. From the new first year head coach and coaching staff, to the outstanding seasoned veteran seniors, the vital energy of the younger teammates, and the enduring support from parents and fans, these women had the winning combination for the State championship.

The city of Needles celebrated not one but two State championships that hot Saturday afternoon. I must mention an equally impressive Mustang baseball team whose battle to take the championship was a true fight to the end.

It was the Mustangs seventh time facing their AA Conference rivals and going into the

championship game they each won three. The men had fought hard to pull themselves back from the loser's bracket and become contenders once again for the title. In the second inning of the final game the Mustangs pulled away with a 7 to 0 advantage.

That was the last time they scored.

Their strong opponents capitalized on the men's fatigue and came back in the next five innings to a too close for comfort score of 7 to 6, advantage Needles. These Mustang men, with the support of teammates, friends, families, and fans held off and like the song goes: "For it's one, two, three strikes, you're out at the old ball game." The Mustangs found themselves the 1997 men's baseball State champions.

Mr. Speaker, these young men and women have gone above and beyond to exemplify the spirit of excellence. They played with the fire of champions and never faltered in their quest. Their courage and determination provides an example for all of us to admire and emulate. To all the people who make Needles their home, it was truly a championship year.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM AND THE  
1998 BUDGET AGREEMENT

**HON. ROBERT SMITH**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Agriculture reported bipartisan legislation increasing spending in the Food Stamp Program by \$1.5 billion over 5 years, in accord with the 1998 budget agreement.

The committee provided a total of \$1.1 billion, over 5 years, for food stamp employment and training programs—\$680 million in new money—and provided States the authority to grant waivers from the work rule for an additional 75,000 people.

Also, the committee required a maintenance of effort by States, at the request of the administration and committee Democrats. Maintenance of effort was not part of the budget agreement. Therefore, a State, as a condition of receipt of the new employment and training funds, must continue its State funding for employment and training programs.

The administration maintained the committee bill did not meet the 1998 budget agreement. I disagree. Nevertheless, extensive discussions were held with White House and other administration officials.

The administration wants all employment and training funds dedicated to workfare slots, which do not lead to gainful employment but only serve to keep able-bodied 18- to 50-year-old persons eligible for food stamps. They objected to the policy adopted by the committee because they preferred that all of the employment and training funds—as opposed to the 75 percent included in the committee bill—be dedicated to able-bodied 18- to 50-year-old persons with no dependents. Additionally, the administration objected to the inclusion of job search as an allowable activity for use of food stamp employment and training funds.

Therefore two changes were made to the committee bill to address the objections raised by the administration.

First, 80 percent of the total employment and training funds will be used to provide em-

ployment and training services to able-bodied 18- to 50-year-old persons.

Second, none of the employment and training funds required to be spent on able-bodied 18- to 50-year-old persons may be used for job search activities.

I recognize that these discussions will continue during our conference with the Senate. It is my hope that the committee will be able to continue its emphasis on flexibility for Governors and employment and training programs that actually result in jobs for able-bodied 18- to 50-year-old persons.

WARTIME VIOLATION OF ITALIAN  
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES ACT

**HON. RICK LAZIO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. LAZIO of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution to draw attention to a seldom remembered episode in America's past. During World War II, shortly after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, thousands of Italian-Americans were deprived of their basic civil liberties. We must acknowledge this terrible tragedy to pay tribute to those who suffered, and to ensure that such a breach of liberties will never happen again.

In 1942, Italians, numbering close to 23 million people, were the largest foreign-born group in the United States. While thousands of Italian-Americans were fighting for our country in Europe and the Pacific, Italian-Americans who had not attained citizenship were deemed enemy aliens. Whole Italian-American communities on the West Coast were evacuated. Shopkeepers, fishermen, and farm workers were ordered to move inland. As a result, families were separated. Jobs, homes, businesses, even some lives were lost. So many Italian-Americans suffered. Yet 50 years later, theirs is a largely untold story.

My resolution calls for the President to acknowledge the injustices suffered by Italian-Americans during World War II. Furthermore, the resolution calls on the Justice Department to publish a report, documenting the specific violations of their basic civil rights during this period. In order to heighten public awareness of these events, this resolution urges Federal agencies, such as the Department of Education and the National Endowment for the Humanities, to sponsor conferences, seminars, and exhibits detailing this chapter of our Nation's history.

Italian-Americans are proud and loyal Americans. The impact of this wartime experience has had a devastating impact on their communities. As we work for equality and justice in America today, we cannot ignore the mistakes of our past. Italian-Americans deserve to have their story told.

TRIBUTE TO MARION KIRBY AND  
MAC MORRIS

**HON. HOWARD COBLE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor two distinguished gentlemen from the Sixth District of North Carolina.

Mr. Marion Kirby and Mr. Mac Morris of Greensboro, NC, have dedicated themselves to educating America's youth and to striving for excellence in high school athletics. Coach Morris was head coach of the Page High School Pirates' basketball teams for 25 years and Coach Kirby was head coach of the Pirates' football teams for 23 years.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to announce that on September 17, 1997, the football stadium and the gymnasium at Walter Hines Page High School will be named and dedicated after Marion Kirby and Mac Morris, respectively.

Coach Morris won three State basketball championships over 3 decades with Page High School, but more important than these victories is Mr. Morris' genuine concern for his students and players. Mac could always be counted on to push his athletes to work just a little bit harder, and to urge his students to set their goals just a little bit higher. Through his rigorous work ethic, Coach Morris earned the respect of his students, both on the court and in the classroom.

Coach Kirby won four State football championships for the Pirates, and has always set an example for his players and students. Marion always seemed to be a miracle worker. He took teams which seemed to have mediocre talent and somehow turned them into contenders for a State championship. Coach Kirby has always led by example, taught from experience, and listened to the students with genuine concern.

Both of these men are role models in the teaching and coaching communities. These gentlemen have earned the respect of every student who has entered their classrooms, and every athlete who has set foot upon the basketball court or the football field. They have always conducted themselves with the highest integrity and they insisted that their teams played within the rules.

This honor is truly befitting of these two gentlemen. Their dedication to America's youth and their perseverance in striving for excellence are examples to us all. We are certainly proud of Mr. Kirby and Mr. Morris. We thank them for their dedication, and we wish them the best of luck in the future.

TRIBUTE TO ALAN PAUL HASKVITZ—1997 INDUCTEE NATIONAL TEACHERS HALL OF FAME

**HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding achievement of Mr. Alan Paul Haskvitz who will be inducted into the Teacher's Hall of Fame this Saturday, June 28, 1997.

Mr. Haskvitz, a sixth grade teacher at Suzanne Middle School in Walnut, CA, who lives in Alta Loma, CA, has spent a total of 23 years in the classroom. His distinguished career has earned him numerous awards, including Professional Best Teacher, Learning Magazine; Hero in Education, Reader's Digest; the President's Award for Environmental Education; the Christa McAuliffe National Award; and the Outstanding Social Studies Program

for Los Angeles County and the State of California.

Mr. Haskvitz has led the children he has taught to a remarkable number of achievements. His students have developed plans to end graffiti in schools and the community, sponsored seeing eye dogs, and created a Feed the Homeless garden that uses all recycle materials and water.

Mr. Haskvitz has made a valuable contribution to the lives of hundreds of students. His teaching and leadership benefit not only the school in which he works, but also the community in which he lives. Both Walnut and Alta Loma benefit from Alan Haskvitz's efforts to energize and mobilize students to embrace learning and give back to their communities. I am proud to represent Mr. Haskvitz in Congress and offer my warmest congratulations on a job, and a career, well done.

CONGRATULATING KAHUKU HIGH SCHOOL'S "WE THE PEOPLE" TEAM

**HON. PATSY T. MINK**

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer my warmest congratulations to Kahuku High School on the outstanding performance of their team in the recent "We the People...The Citizen and the Constitution" competition held in Washington, DC, April 26-28, 1997. These students from the Island of Oahu, State of Hawaii, held their own against 50 other competing classes from across the Nation during this annual event, displaying a keen comprehension about the basics of our country's Constitution and its government.

Congratulations to students Melodie Akoi, Marc Allred, Brooke Barnhill, Paul Brewer, Josh Cameron, Jodeen Enesa, Daniel Evans, Akiko Jackson, Hazel Keil, Joshua Lee, Moana Minton, Kupa'a Oleole, Paul Rama, Kristal Williams, Julie Wrathall, and Steven Yuh, and to their teacher Sandra Cashman. It was quite an accomplishment for this group of young people to rise above other teams on the State level and have the opportunity to compete at the national finals in this renowned contest.

I had the pleasure to meet this team when they visited Washington, DC, and found it a pleasure to talk with them about their ideas relating to the Federal Government and the Constitution. I am delighted that these students are thinking about the role that government has in their lives and contemplating ways to fix and improve it, in order to better their own lives.

Congratulations once again, Kahuku High School! Hawaii is proud to have had you as its representative to the "We the People..." competition.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be in Washington on Monday, June 23d.

Had I been here I would have voted for the Dellums-Kasich amendment to reduce funding for the B-2 bomber.

TRIBUTE TO SISTER DOROTHY ANN KELLY

**HON. NITA M. LOWEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Sister Dorothy Ann Kelly, OSU, who on July 1 will complete 25 years of outstanding service as president of the College of New Rochelle. I am privileged, as the Member of Congress who represents the college, to have worked with Sister Dorothy Ann. I know her to be a widely respected and admired national leader in the areas of higher education and women's issues, who also has found the time to play an active role in community organizations and events.

Innovative, insightful, instrumental—these are merely a few words that can be used to characterize Sr. Dorothy Ann Kelly, who has served as president of the College of New Rochelle for the past 25 years. Under her determined leadership, the college has grown from one school of 800 students in 1972 to four schools with seven campuses and a current student population of over 6,500.

Sr. Dorothy Ann played a vital role in the establishment of three of the college's four schools—the graduate school, now offering programs in art, communication arts, education and human services, the School of New Resources, an international model in adult education, and the School of Nursing, which remains on the cutting edge in preparing nurses to meet today's health care needs. The School of Arts and Sciences, the original unit of the college, still enrolls only women students as it did when founded in 1904.

Throughout her 40-year career in education as associate professor of history, academic dean, acting president, and now president, Sr. Dorothy Ann has demonstrated a deep devotion to providing equal rights and access to education for all, regardless of general or ethnic background. This commitment is particularly evident in the School of New Resources' innovative baccalaureate degree program designed specifically for adults and the college's bold act of bringing the new resources program directly into the community, crossing all perceived barriers of geography and socioeconomic background. The school now maintains seven branch campuses in the New York metropolitan area, including in the South Bronx, Harlem, and Brooklyn.

Sr. Dorothy Ann is no stranger to being the first or only woman to achieve a particular goal or status. In 1995, she was the only women's college president appointed by the President of the United States to be a member of the official U.S. delegation to the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing, China. In recognition of her leadership role in independent higher education, in 1994, Sr. Dorothy Ann became the first woman to receive the Henry D. Paley Memorial Award from the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities [NAICU] and in 1978, Sr. Dorothy Ann became the first woman chair of the New York State Commission on Independent Colleges and Universities.

She currently serves on the boards of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association—College Retirement Equities Fund [TIAA-CREF] Community of the Peace People, U.S.A.; The Catholic University of America; the Commission on Higher Education—Middle States Association; the Advisory Board of The National Museum of Women in the Arts; Sound Shore Hospital Medical Center in Westchester County, NY; and The Ursuline School in New Rochelle, NY.

For these, and many other reasons, Sister Dorothy Ann Kelly truly deserves our thanks and congratulations, as she moves on to the newly created position of chancellor of the College of New Rochelle.

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TRIBUTE TO THE MEN OF  
COMPANY "B"

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**HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to recognize Carl B. Stankovic and the men of the Eighth Armored Division Association. These brave men served in Company "B" of the 78th Medical Battalion during World War II.

The men of Company "B" will be celebrating their 48th Annual Convention Reunion in King of Prussia, PA. Along with their families, they will be engaging in a week of festivities, taking them through the Fourth of July weekend. The 78th Medical Battalion acquired the reputation for excellence in their assistance and treatment of the wounded during World War II. The battalion is proud that not one life was lost while tending to the injured and evacuating them from the front lines.

This unique group of veterans should take pride in their versatility at having been able to transfer their successes from country-to-country, as they traveled through England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Czechoslovakia. They coined themselves "The Thundering Herd," which undoubtedly refers to their unflinching strength while traversing vast country sides.

The great sacrifices made by those who served in World War II have resulted in the freedom and prosperity of our country and in countries around the world. The responsibility rests within each of us to build upon the valiant efforts of these soldiers, so that the United States and the world will be a more free and prosperous place. To properly honor the heroism of our troops, we must make the most of our freedom secured by their efforts.

We will be forever indebted to our veterans and their families for the sacrifices they made for our freedom. Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting the men of the 78th Medical Battalion, Company "B" as they observe the 48th anniversary of their battles for freedom.

DISAPPROVAL OF MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT FOR CHINA

SPEECH OF

**HON. WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 24, 1997*

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, this vote is about many things. Human rights. Global security. Free—and fair—trade. But most importantly, it's about American credibility.

Yesterday, a bill was on the calendar to prohibit financial transactions with terrorist nations like Iran, Libya, and Syria. It would have passed without debate.

How ironic. China has provided Iran with advanced missile and chemical weapons technology. Sent missile-related components to Syria. And sold Libya materials to produce nuclear weapons.

I suggest we have a credibility problem.

And what of human rights? Last year Congress enacted the Helms-Burton Act to tighten the screws on the Castro government. Why? Because we decry the human rights abuses perpetrated by the Castro regime. Some of our staunchest allies threatened economic reprisals if this law were implemented. But that didn't stop us.

Yet when it comes to China, we ignore our own State Department report that the human rights situation actually got worse in 1996.

I suggest we have a credibility problem.

Then, of course, there's trade. We rant and rave about the unfair trade practices of the Japanese. Yet, to quote from Sunday's Los Angeles Times, "China has developed a labyrinth of tariff and non-tariff barriers against United States goods and services that would make the Japanese blush."

That's why the Wall Street Journal reported this week that our trade deficit with China will soon surpass our deficit with Japan. Our trade relationship with China means a net loss of thousands of American jobs, and a projected deficit of fifty billion dollars this year.

And we complain about the Japanese.

I suggest we have a credibility problem.

In fact, I submit that this vote is fundamentally about American credibility. Whether our policies will be consistent with our principles: On human rights. Global security. Free and fair trade.

If, in fact, these are our principles, then we cannot demand compliance from the rest of the world and set a different standard for China. Vote yes on the resolution.

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WARTIME VIOLATION OF ITALIAN-AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES ACT

**HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my colleague from New York, Congressman LAZIO, to introduce a bill that calls on the President, on behalf of the United States Government, to formally acknowledge that the civil liberties of Italian-Americans were violated during World War II.

In 1994, the American Italian Historical Association released a historical document enti-

tled "Una Storia Segreta," (A Secret History) that recounts the lives of Italian-Americans from 1939 to 1945. Many of its findings are disturbing. For example, on December 7, 1941, Federal agents, without regard for the basic constitutional right of due process, detained hundreds of Italian-Americans, classified them as "dangerous aliens" and shipped them to internment camps. By 1942, all Italian-Americans were forbidden to travel beyond a 5-mile radius of home and required to carry a photo ID. What was their crime? Suspicion that they might be dangerous in time of war because they were of Italian ancestry.

Our Government owes it to the Italian-American community to heighten public awareness of this unfortunate chapter in our Nation's history. This story needs to be told in order to acknowledge that these events happened, to remember those whose lives were unjustly disrupted and whose freedoms were violated, and to help repair the damage to the Italian-American community. This legislation calls for the formation of an advisory committee to assist in the compilation of relevant information and urges the President and Congress to provide direct financial support for the education of the American public through such initiatives as the production of a film documentary.

Most importantly, this bill requests the Department of Justice to prepare and publish a report detailing the United States Government's role in this tragic episode. The purpose of this report would be to compile facts and figures associated with the Italian-American community during the early 1940's including names of all Italian-Americans who were forced into custodial detention, prevented from working or arrested for curfew or other minor violations, and those prevented from working. Furthermore, the report would illustrate our Government's unfortunate policies and practices during this period, including an examination of the Government's apparent denial and disregard of due process and adequate legal protection to a large segment of its citizenry.

Mr. Speaker, our legislation calls upon the President to formally acknowledge our Government's systemic denial of basic human rights and freedoms to Italian-Americans. By bringing to light this unfortunate episode we help to ensure that similar injustices and violations of civil liberties do not occur in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I have attached the opening remarks by Hon. Dominic R. Massaro, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, during the opening ceremony of the Storia Segreta exhibit in New York. His remarks accurately portray the injustices done to the Italian-Americans during World War II. I ask you to read the Honorable Massaro's statement and urge you to cosponsor this important piece of legislation.

NOVEMBER 6, 1995: OPENING REMARKS BY HON. DOMINIC R. MASSARO, JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, OPENING CEREMONY, "UNA STORIA SEGRETA: WHEN ITALIAN AMERICANS WERE 'ENEMY ALIENS,'" GRADUATE SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK [CUNY], NEW YORK, N.Y.

Dr. Scelsa, director of the Calandra Institute, our distinguished Consul General in New York, Minister Mistretta, the Governor's representative, Ms. Massimo-Berns, President Horowitz and Provost Zadorian of CUNY, our Curator Ms. Scherini, friends.

We are gathered to pay tribute to those who have suffered injustice, and to recognize

that our community, in many ways, continues to suffer because of their plight. To Martini Battistessa, age 65, who threw himself in front of a passing railroad train. To Giuseppe Micheli, age 57, who cut his throat with a butcher knife. To Giovanni Sanguanetti, age 62, who hanged himself. To Stefano Terranova, age 65, who leaped to his death from a three story building. Terranova left a chilling note: "I believe myself to be good, but find myself deceived. I don't know why." The "why?" reverberates even today. Each man, by Executive Order of the President of the United States, had been declared an "enemy alien"; and directed by the Department of Justice to evacuate his California home.

Few readers of morning newspapers that February in 1942 probably paid much attention to the scant reportage of these last desperate acts, dwarfed as they were by news of global warfare. But these four deaths—in Richmond, Vallejo, Stockton and San Francisco—incidental as they might have seemed in the rush of momentous events in the early months of World War II, were nonetheless important pieces in a larger mosaic of an American tragedy.

"Una Storia Segreta: When Italian Americans Were 'Enemy Aliens'" memorializes that tragedy. I first viewed this exhibit in Sacramento with the lawyer, Bill Cerruti, who has done so much to make these long-buried events find their rightful place as historical reality. It is a bold exhibit, as well as a strong refusal by Americans of Italian descent to keep silent about a largely unknown story of arrest, relocation and internment during World War II. It is a story that has remained hidden for a half century because of the silence first imposed by Government, then adopted as a protective cover of shame by those scarred. The exhibit documents and records a painful episode of the Italian experience in America. It is a moving portrayal of the enormity of human deprivation and suffering brought about by Government efforts that violated basic civil rights, efforts motivated largely by ethnic bias, wartime hysteria and a failure of political leadership.

Most Americans know about the internment of Japanese Americans during the Second World War, but few, even in our community, are aware that the Federal Government, also without adequate security reasons, restricted the freedom of 600,000 Italians, legal residents of the United States for decades, many of whom had lived here since the turn of the century and, in fact, were also American citizens.

At the time World War II broke out in 1941, Americans of Italian descent were the largest immigrant group residing in the United States. In addition to the 600,000 foreign-born, millions more were American born. They resided throughout the country. That more Italian Americans were affected by wartime restrictions than Japanese Americans is not of the moment, for injustice can never be quantified; each instance is absolute.

I am pleased to see that the Order Sons of Italy in America's Commission for Social Justice is a co-sponsor of this noteworthy effort. For it was late in the night of December 7, 1941, a day that will indeed live in infamy, and only hours after the bombing at Pearl Harbor, that Filippo Molinari, a founding member of the Order in San Francisco, was confronted at home by three policemen. He was arrested on unspecified charges, detained at the Santa Clara County jail, and thereafter shipped to a detention center in far off Fort Missoula, Montana.

And while it was the Order that later was to galvanize Italian American opposition and political clout, first on the East Coast and then throughout the nation that eventually

would end the hateful "enemy alien" status on Columbus Day, 1942, Molinari was not alone on that fateful night. Within 72 hours of war, thousands of community leaders, newspaper editors and teachers of the language were similarly arrested; and during the course of the year, Government edicts would be directed nationwide at all those of Italian ancestry. Italian language schools were closed; Italian American organizations were harassed; Italian American meetings became suspect. Curfews, residence restrictions and travel curtailments were put in place; searches and seizures of personal property were conducted without the color of law—not to speak of the paranoia, bigotry and military policy that conspired on the West Coast to arrest, relocate and intern some 10,000 of our people. And in community after community across the nation, Italian immigrants were required to register and carry identification cards.

Archibald McLeisch, the poet, tells us that "America was promise." "America" is imprecise as a descriptive geographical term, standing neither for a particular country nor a clearly defined land mass. But it perfectly defines a state of expectation. And this expectation, this promise has always equated with fundamental rights. We were the first people to found a nation on the basis of rights, and individual rights are the foundation of the American identity. No society recognizes a greater range of individual rights entitled to fulfillment under its laws than the United States. Even our failures as a nation are measured in terms of rights. The Declaration of Independence offered the promise of a Government based on rights, and the Constitution not only enumerated them, but guaranteed them as "inalienable," pre-existing rights anterior to and superior to the state.

Yet these inalienable rights were violated with impunity in the early days of World War II, on the flimsiest of accusation, without any finding of wrongdoing or basis in fact. It would be correct to say that the crime was merely being of Italian ancestry. This on the heels of a xenophobic, then existing national origins quota system that had discriminatorily sought to exclude our grandparents as immigrants for two previous decades.

A powerful message was sent and received in Italian American communities nationwide: Italian language and culture, and those who prompted either or both, were not desirable, and represented an inimical danger to the American way. The language was silenced; the culture was suppressed. And the effects remain: the decimation of great national organizations, the loss of Italian language facility by succeeding generations, the cultural amnesia of many Italian Americans, the super-patriotism of many others.

Thousands were forced from their homes, denied the opportunity to pursue their livelihoods, their businesses closed, their assets dissipated, their lives disrupted. And the arrests, the relocations, the internments—these were accomplished without due process of law, notwithstanding the fact that not a single instance was ever documented of an individual of Italian ancestry aiding the enemy, committing an act of espionage, sabotage or fifth column activity. On the contrary, upwards of one half million Italian American men-at-arms, the greatest number of any American ethnic group, were at that moment battling on two war fronts to preserve liberty and justice for all. Clearly, Government claims of military necessity at the time have since been demolished by a generation of scholars; indeed, by the graphic illustrations presented by this exhibit.

The conduct of the Federal Government toward persons who had done no wrong is un-

questionably one of the most shameful in the history of our Republic. This grave and fundamental injustice of treatment of those of Italian ancestry has yet to be acknowledged; in point of fact, it is truly unknown or purposely ignored, or even worse, flatly denied. The exhibit informs the public about this wartime tragedy. Not only does it pay tribute to those who were victimized and stigmatized, but it testifies in significant respects to the contemporary state of Italian Americana. Most important, perhaps, it contributes to a better understanding of how the venom of intolerance can give rise to the maelstrom of persecution to make for such events; and how respect for the rule of law can prevent such occurrences vis-a-vis any minority group, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

The American Italian Historical Society is to be commended for organizing a presentation that sheds new light on an historically and socially relevant experience, as is the Calandra Institute of this great University for bringing it to the spiritual capital of the Italian in America—the City of New York. I thank both these distinguished academic entities for having invited me to open it here today.

#### DISAPPROVAL OF MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT FOR CHINA

SPEECH OF

**HON. GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, JR.**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 24, 1997*

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my support for normal trade relations with China, which is our best option for promoting long-term progress in Chinese society. I am deeply concerned by the efforts of the Chinese Government to interfere with the basic human rights of Chinese citizens, including freedom of faith and religious practice, freedom of speech and thought and the freedom to assemble and petition the government without being crushed by tanks. I believe that every government, every leader has the duty to respect basic human rights, and that no government may use tradition as an excuse for oppressing its own citizens.

I support MFN status for China because I deplore the repressive tactics of the Chinese Government. I believe in the appeal of the United States and the values of freedom this country represents. Engagement with China means a continuation of the trade, investment and personal interaction which breaks down the tyranny of the Chinese state. While engagement has not improved human rights conditions in China as rapidly as any of us would like, I believe interaction with the world economy and American values will help the Chinese people create the conditions necessary for social change. By increasing access to phones, faxes, the Internet and Western media, American engagement has helped the Chinese people circumvent government controls over information. By spurring stupendous growth in China's coastal regions, trade has helped break down government controls over migration from province to province. By introducing western ideas, engagement has spurred a growing "home-church" movement of Chinese who refuse to entrust their souls to state-sanctioned, state-controlled churches. This is real progress.

Severing normal trade relations with China would disrupt the process of social change. This action would hurt the people we really want to help, like the citizens of Hong Kong and the Chinese who now owe their livelihood not to the mercy of the Chinese state but to their own contribution to the free market system. Now is not the time to walk away from our ability to promote change.

Severing normal trade relations with China would also harm American workers, American unions and American businesses. I have recently spoken with aerospace workers and union leaders who disagree with the anti-trade position of their national organizations and who support continued trade with China. They fear that, if Congress chooses to raise trade barriers, American businesses will lose the China airplane market to Airbus and thousands of good, hard-working Americans will lose their jobs without any real change in Chinese policy. The union workers' arguments are persuasive. In 1980, the farmers of Washington State were devastated by a futile attempt to change Soviet policy with a unilateral grain embargo. I hope we will not be destructive and short-sighted as we once again contemplate unilateral trade sanctions. We owe it to the workers and farmers of Washington State and this Nation to learn from the painful, embarrassing experience of 1980 and refrain from adopting more unilateral sanctions.

Finally, severing normal trade relations with China would impose costs on American consumers. The Congressional Research Service has recently estimated that denying China MFN status would cost American families 27 to 29 billion dollars in higher prices. This resolution of disapproval represents a hidden tax on my constituents, fewer jobs for my State and, most important, less freedom for the people of China. I support normal trade relations with China and I hope to work with my colleagues to develop constructive policies which expand freedom in China and convince China's leaders to change their behavior.

#### REGARDING COST OF GOVERNMENT DAY

SPEECH OF

**HON. BOB SCHAFFER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, it's ironic, the proximity of the Fourth of July and Cost of Government Day. Of course the national celebration recalling our independence is a day to ponder the blessings of liberty.

Cost of Government Day, however, is quite the opposite, a dramatic reminder of just how much freedom Americans have relinquished to the excesses of big government and profligate spending. This year, Cost of Government Day falls on July 3d.

A somber event, Cost of Government Day occurs later and later each year. The date is determined by calculating the number of days Americans must work in order to earn enough money to pay for the government. This year, it will take 183 days of work to afford to pay for Federal, State, and local taxes and regulatory costs.

The total cost of government in 1997 is estimated at \$3.52 trillion, up from \$3.38 trillion in

1996. This expense translates into a burden averaging \$13,500.00 for every man, woman and child.

If that's not enough to make your sparkler fizzle, think about this: Even with the celebrated balanced budget Congress is forging, the Federal Government will spend \$19.2 trillion over the next 10 years and after that, spending for the following ten years is projected to surge to \$29.3 trillion.

Many people think their April 15th tax payment satisfies their civic toll. Unfortunately, it's just the beginning. In addition to taxes, there is a plethora of regulations and government programs which only increase consumer costs, reduce job opportunities, waste valuable time, suppress productivity, and control our lives. The estimated total cost of government regulations for 1997 is \$688 billion which is a 25 percent increase since 1988.

What would Thomas Jefferson, or John Adams say about the government they helped design if they could see it today? Suppose you were to observe the pair discussing the matter over dinner at your favorite neighborhood eatery. According to the Americans for Tax Reform Foundations, \$11.00 of their \$40.00 restaurant bill goes directly to taxes. The remaining \$29.00 covers all other costs of preparing and serving the meal.

The taxes on meals includes federal, state, and local income taxes, Social Security taxes, property taxes, unemployment insurance taxes, workers compensation taxes, utility taxes, licensing fees, and possibly other taxes depending on the state.

In addition to taxes, the restaurant has to deal with various regulatory agencies like OHSA, EPA, IRS, USDA, BATF, NLRB, the local health department, zoning and licensing boards, and more. After that, the proprietor pays his suppliers, his staff, the mortgages, and if he's lucky, he'll have a little left over for himself.

Surely the Signers of the Declaration of Independence has something much different in mind on July 4, 1776, when they affirmed, "Prudence, indeed will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed.

"But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same objective evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security."

Fortunately, our founding heroes designed a system allowing us to throw off the yoke of bondage peaceably, at the ballot box. For this reason, the Fourth of July is a festive celebration overshadowing Cost of Government Day.

Taken together, the back-to-back occasions should serve as a clarion call to those of us who still believe the America dream is worth preserving. Indeed, our Forefathers waged a revolution against far less than American taxpayers are willing to tolerate today.

Independence Day should be our parapet, a demarcation beyond which the cost of government must not intrude. Our objective in Congress, should be to dramatically relieve the tax burden on American families so as to increase economic freedom and to honor life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as the provi-

dential birthright of all citizens who revel in our glorious independence.

#### IN HONOR OF THE PHILIPPINE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF OHIO

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Philippine American Society of Ohio [PASO] as the group inaugurates the PASO Cultural and Civic Center on June 29, 1997.

PASO was founded in 1967 with the purpose of uniting all Filipinos in the Cleveland area. The handful of pioneers has grown over the past 30 years into a solid organization which embraces cultural, civic, social, and humanitarian programs.

Since World War II, Filipinos, mostly professionals, emigrated to America in the thousands. The Filipino population in the Cleveland area is estimated to be close to 3,000 families. The rich traditions of Philippine culture in Cleveland continue to flourish with the help of PASO. In 1985, PASO purchased a 4.9 acre piece of land on which these visionaries hoped to build a Cultural Center. On June 29, after many years of hard work and fundraising, the organization will celebrate the groundbreaking for its Cultural and Civic Center in Parma, OH.

With the completion of the Cultural Center, PASO will be able to hold more events and activities in order to better accomplish the goals and objectives of the organization. My fellow colleagues, please join me in honoring PASO in its efforts to keep the Philippine culture alive in Cleveland.

#### TESTIMONY OF PETE STARK

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the '04' Record recent testimony I presented to President Clinton's Advisory Commission on Consumer Protections and Quality in the Health Care Industry. The need for consumer protections in managed care is great—I urge my colleagues to pass legislation to protect the millions of patients in managed care plans:

TESTIMONY OF CONGRESSMAN PETE STARK BEFORE THE ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CONSUMER PROTECTION AND QUALITY IN THE HEALTH CARE INDUSTRY

Secretary Shalala, Secretary Herman, and Members of the Commission: Thank you for this opportunity to present testimony concerning critically needed consumer protections for the millions of Americans in managed care plans.

#### BACKGROUND

Health care consumers who entrust their lives to managed care plans have consistently found that many plans are more interested in profits than in providing appropriate care. In the process of containing costs patients are often harmed. My constituent mail has been full of horror stories explaining the abuses that occur at the hands of HMOs and other forms of managed care.

For example, David Ching of Fremont, California had a positive experience in a Kaiser Permanente plan and then joined an employer sponsored HMO expecting similar service. He soon learned that some plans would rather let patients die than authorize appropriate treatment. His wife developed colon cancer, but went undiagnosed for 3 months after the first symptoms. Her physician refused to make the appropriate specialist referral because of financial incentives and could not discuss proper treatment because of the health plan's policy. Mrs. Ching is now dead.

This tragedy and others like it might have been avoided if the patient had known about the financial incentives not to treat, or if the physicians had not been gagged from discussing treatment options, or if there had been legislation forcing health plans to provide timely grievance procedures and timely access to care. It is too late for some victims, but it is not too late to provide these protections for the millions of people in managed care today.

A few years ago, Congress recognized a crisis in the health care industry. Expenditures were soaring and overutilization was the rule. At that time, I chose to address this problem with laws that prohibited physicians from making unnecessary referrals to health organizations or services that they owned.

Others responded by pushing Americans into new managed care plans that switched the financial incentives from a system that overserves to a system that underserves. They got what they asked for. The current system rewards the most irresponsible plans with huge profits, outrageous executive salaries, and a license to escape accountability. Unfortunately, patients are dying unnecessarily in the wake of this health care delivery revolution. It must stop.

Several states have already addressed the managed care crisis. In 1996, more than 1,000 pieces of managed care legislation flooded state legislatures. As a result, HMO regulations were passed in 33 states addressing issues like coverage of emergency services, utilization review, post-delivery care and information disclosure. Unfortunately, many states did not pass these needed safeguards resulting in a piecemeal web of protections that lacks continuity. The states have spotty; now it is time for federal legislation to finish the job and provide consumer protections to all Americans in managed care.

H.R. 337—THE MANAGED CARE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1997

I have introduced a bill—H.R. 337—The Managed Care Consumer Protection Act of 1997 which includes a comprehensive set of protections that will force managed care plans to be accountable to all of their patients and to provide the standard of care they deserve.

This legislation includes measures to protect patients from the abuses of managed care on several fronts. One particular provision in the bill would require the managed care plan to at least see the patient and perform some form of preventive health screening before the Federal government pays the monthly capitated dollar amount. We should not continue to pay plans a monthly fee when many times, the plan has never seen the beneficiary face-to-face. If one of the goals of managed care is to focus on preventive care, the patient must—at the very least—first be seen by the managed care plan.

I am pleased that many of the provisions in my bill were included in the recent Medicare proposals in both the Ways and Means and the Commerce Committees. I have attached a summary of the bill for your review.

Many Members testifying today have introduced legislation with similar provisions. In that light, I will focus on only a few issues.

A PLEA TO REVISIT THE PHYSICIAN FINANCIAL INCENTIVE ISSUE

I am the author of the law limiting physician financial incentives to withhold care. I am very disappointed in the regulation implementing this law.

The regulation allows a plan to place a doctor 25 percent at risk.

How many of you flew here on an airline that gave 25 percent bonuses to its airplane mechanics NOT to spend too much time checking the plane's safety? Good luck going home.

What is particularly disappointing about the 25 percent figure is that there is some data that the industry average is closer to 19 percent. The 25 percent figure should be lowered. I urge you to recommend that it be phased down over a period of years to a level where the average patient would not be offended or suspicious.

If you think the 25 percent figure is okay and won't change behavior in strange ways, I refer you to a Wall Street Journal article of two weeks ago, which talked about doctors selling Amway products to their patients to make extra money on the side. The doctor featured in the article had seen his income from \$400,000 a year to \$300,000, so he was selling soap to everyone in sight. Think about it.

NEED TO REFORM GOVERNMENT OVERSIGHT STRUCTURE

HCFA has an impossible task: to promote managed care and at the same time to try to regulate it on behalf of consumers. The two missions are inconsistent: you can't do both well. Note the current controversy over the Grijalva case, where HCFA has come down on the side of the HMO companies, much to the anger of every consumer group in the nation.

We need a new structure of governance as managed care grows.

I urge the Commission to recommend a restructuring of government to address this problem. Let HCFA be the promoter and payer of managed care plans. That is certainly their bureaucratic culture and history.

For the public and the consumer, we need a new, independent consumer commission that will make coverage, consumer appeals and grievance, and quality measurement decisions. I recommend to you the SEC-type model suggested in several books and articles by Professor Marc Rodwin of Indiana University. This Commission should be composed of consumers and must be structured so it is never captured by the industry.

We need an independent consumer commission now. We will need it more each passing day. I do not believe that HCFA has yet made Medicare coverage decisions on the basis of cost to the program. But as the Baby Boom generation retires and the financial pressures on the program become more intense, will people be able to trust their government to make medically honest coverage decisions? Will HCFA become a rationing system that controls costs but may not be good for our health? Various right-to-life groups are already questioning the program. An independent consumer commission that would address coverage issues would prevent this government rationing issue from becoming a future divisive issue in our aging society.

A wise industry would support such a Commission: it is their only hope to show the public that there is an independent, honest ombudsmen whom families can turn to in matters of life and death concerning health

care. The managed care industry is facing a weekly drumbeat of ridicule in the one place that truly has the pulse of the American public—the nation's comic strips and political cartoons. The last page of my testimony attaches two cartoons from just the Washington Post of the last week. What would it be worth to the HMO industry for these cartoons to go away? They will go away when the public no longer thinks they are funny and when they no longer resonate. An independent, pro-consumer Commission is the single best answer to ending the ridicule and bad press.

THE IMPENDING CRISIS IN RURAL MANAGED CARE

I urge the Commission to take a special look at what I believe is an impending crisis in rural health care.

In the Medicare Reconciliation bill, Congress is preparing to place a very high floor on payments to managed care plans in rural counties—a floor far above their cost of serving the beneficiaries who live in those communities. At the same time, we are making it easy for local doctors and hospitals to form Provider Sponsored Organizations or "baby HMOs" that serve as few as 500 enrollees. PSOs in rural America, where there is already a shortage of providers, will certainly look like monopolies.

The combination of the high managed care payments and the new PSOs will work to force most rural Americans into brand new HMO-type organizations. The good news is that the payment floors will be so high that (if the ACRs are calculated honestly) rural Americans will be offered a wide range of extra benefits. The bad news is that it may be hard for rural Americans to get referrals to urban or out-of-area providers who can provide better quality care than their local rural PSO.

I believe we will need some special measurements of these new rural PSOs to ensure that we are not trapping millions of rural residents in monopolistic low-quality plans.

MANAGED CARE AND ANTI-FRAUD

The HHS Inspector General, in cooperation with the GAO, has undertaken a system-wide audit of Medicare. Their report will be issued in about three weeks.

According to press reports, they will find that in fee-for-service Medicare last year we lost about \$23 billion to fraud, waste, and abuse. Over five years that would be about \$115 billion—the exact size of the Medicare Budget cuts the House passed yesterday.

Some will say that this proves we need to move faster to managed care. I submit there is substantial fraud in managed care as well. I urge the Commission to encourage HCFA to do a better job of rooting out managed care fraud.

There is the fraud of under-service and denial of care—the fraud that can kill.

There is the fraud of the Adjusted Community Rates (ACR) that companies tell us equal the cost of serving their commercial business. Time after time an HMO does not provide extra benefits and says that its ACR does not require such extra benefits. Then when a second or third managed care plan enters the market, all of a sudden the plan finds that it can offer zero premiums, drug benefits, and eyeglasses. On its face, the plan that for years offered no or few extra benefits was committing a type of fraud.

I've attached an exchange of correspondence with the OIG that makes the point that if fee-for-service Medicare has a 10 to 14 percent fraud, waste, and abuse factor built into its rates, we certainly should not base managed care payment rates on that fraudulent, inflated base. It is a mathematical fact that the payment rate to HMOs should be less than 90 percent of the current fee-for-service rate—unless you want to pay twice for fraud.

Thank you for this opportunity to present my ideas about much needed consumer protections in managed care.

FOR MARY JO TRIMBELL AND  
SUSAN SMITH'S DEDICATION TO  
COMMUNITY SERVICE

**HON. GLENN POSHARD**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, this week we recognized the winners of the annual Congressional High School Art Competition. I served as honorary chairman in the event in my congressional district, which took place April 20, 1997. This art competition, known as "An Artistic Discovery," is a tribute to the boundless creativity of our many young people. This program was launched in 1982, and the nationwide art competition has already produced thousands of local competitions which involve over 500,000 high school students. The winners have their works displayed in the Capitol complex for the next year, so we can all enjoy the fruits of their talents. This contest depends on the efforts of many at the local level. I want to recognize both Mary Jo Trimbell, president of the Little Egypt Arts Association, and Susan Smith, Decatur Area Arts Council executive director, and the members of these organizations for co-chairing the 16th Annual Congressional High School Art Competition. Arranging an event of this caliber requires much time, energy, personal sacrifice, and many dedicated long hours.

Mr. Speaker, Decatur and Marion, IL, may not be towns that come to mind when you think of art, but they are representative of many areas in my district and across the Nation that recognize the importance of art in our lives. The people in the 19th Congressional District recognize this need and this event is an appreciation of our gifted, young artists. It is always nice to see so many people volunteer and make this event fun, as Michael Bryant, Marie Samuel, and John Yack did—they took time out to judge the entries.

The overall winner of the Congressional Art Competition in the 19th Congressional District was Amber Droste, a recent Robinson High School Graduate. The two winners of the People's Choice Awards were Toby Grubb of MacArthur High School in Decatur and James Moseman of Marion High School, who was a winner of two awards. Joining Grubb and Moseman as finalists were Ginnie Gessell of Benton, Kenna Funneman and Elizabeth Ordner from Teutopolis High School, Kevin Edwards of Stewardson-Strasburg High School, Kranston Kincaid of Herrin High School, and Brad Maynor of Pope County High School.

Mr. Speaker, this event helps to acknowledge the many talented youngsters who have dedicated countless hours to their art. It takes a fine mind to transfer the artists' interpretation of art onto paper, or express it through some other medium. Southern and central Illinois, according to world standards, may not be considered artistic meccas, but they certainly were on April 20, 1997. This competition provides an opportunity for our youth all to shine, and I am grateful for the help and encouragement provided by those who helped. I would

like to congratulate all of the participants in the Congressional Art Competition this year, and all the people who helped make it possible. Mr. Speaker, what a wonderful "Artistic Discovery."

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP ACT

**HON. SUE W. KELLY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which seeks to support the family members of public safety officers who are killed in the line of duty.

Police officers and firefighters lay their lives on the line on a daily basis, Mr. Speaker, and sadly, all too often they make the ultimate sacrifice in the service of their communities. This tragic fact was illustrated most recently in my district in New York when a volunteer firefighter, Michael Neuner, who was also a police officer, was killed while fighting a fire in the town of Southeast.

This unfortunate story is repeated around the country, Mr. Speaker. These are our friends, our neighbors, our loved ones, and they leave behind families who must continue on. The death of a father or mother takes an obvious emotional toll, but it also impacts the financial security of the family, particularly when it comes to meeting educational expenses.

The Public Safety Officers Memorial Scholarship Act seeks to address this particular problem. Specifically, the bill authorizes the Secretary of Education to award education scholarships to the spouse or dependent child of a public safety officer—police or firefighter—who is killed in the line of duty. These scholarships may be used to cover education expenses associated with elementary and secondary education (K-12), or to attend a post secondary institution as a full-time or part-time student.

Last year, Congress adopted similar legislation to award education assistance to family members of Federal law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty. I was pleased to support that legislation, and even more pleased to introduce this bill, which takes the next logical step and extends this benefit to the families of all public safety officers who are killed while serving their communities.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this important legislation.

TRIBUTE TO FRANK FREGIATO

**HON. ROBERT W. NEY**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in congratulating Frank Fregiato, Belmont County Court judge. Judge Fregiato, who began serving the Belmont County Court on January 1, 1997, is the first Italian judge in Belmont County History.

Judge Fregiato began his career in law at the Ohio State University College of Law. After

graduating, he joined the Thomas, Fregiato, Myser, Hanson, & Davies law firm in Bridgeport, OH. Since beginning his work in private practice, Judge Fregiato has been an active member in the legal community. He is a member of the Ohio State Bar Association and Belmont County Bar Association, which he has served as president. In addition, he is a member of the St. Clairsville Rotary, the Knights of Columbus, and the Sons of Italy.

The Ohio Valley is fortunate to have Judge Fregiato as a member of the Belmont County Court. I am sure that Judge Fregiato will continue to serve the court and the citizens of Belmont County honorably, and will show the same dedication to the bench as he has shown throughout his career. I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing Judge Fregiato's achievement and to wish him further success.

THE HAMPTON JAZZ FESTIVAL

**HON. ROBERT C. SCOTT**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw the attention of my colleagues to the 30th anniversary of the Hampton Jazz Festival, which takes place from June 26th through June 29th. In what has now become known as the "Festival of Legends," the Hampton Jazz Festival is clearly one of the greatest gatherings of musicians in the Nation. This year once again, when over 10,000 jazz fans come together each night in the Hampton Coliseum, they will be treated to some of the finest, most enduring examples of this most American of music forms. I only scratch the surface when I list a few of the luminaries who will be appearing on stage this week: George Benson, Peabo Bryson, Patti LaBelle, Gladys Knight, Robert Cray, and the incomparable B.B. King. Although a few of our perennial favorites can no longer appear—greats like Count Basie, Earl "Fatha" Hines, Dizzy Gillespie, and Duke Ellington—I am thrilled at the new artists who continue to keep the Hampton Jazz Festival fresh, innovative, and absolutely entertaining.

It was 30 years ago when the Hampton Jazz Festival was born on the campus of Hampton University, in part as the result of the hard work of a student committee headed by John Scott. A few years later the city of Hampton got involved, offering its new coliseum as the home of the annual event. This unique partnership has helped make our festival such a success. Today, John Scott is the local organizer and George Wein the producer of what has evolved into one of America's greatest jazz get-togethers. I, like the thousands of fans who will throng to the Hampton Jazz Festival later this week, look forward to another great festival of legends and commend the city of Hampton, the festival organizers, and the great artists who will share their talent to help make this 4-day event music to our ears.

BLAIR SCOLDS BRITISH "WORKLESS CLASS" IN OUTLINE OF WELFARE PLAN

**HON. JAMES A. LEACH**

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1997

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to read excerpts from the attached article from the June 3, 1997, edition of the New York Times. The article recounts a recent speech given by British Prime Minister Tony Blair regarding what he describes as a culture of dependency on government. In the speech, given outside a notoriously neglected housing project in South London, Prime Minister Blair called for an "ethic of mutual responsibility," where government institutions are re-fashioned.

During the House's consideration of H.R. 2, the Housing Opportunity and Responsibility Act of 1997, I urged my colleagues from the other side of the aisle to abandon the policies of extreme liberalism and consider the recent electoral success of the new, pragmatic Labor Party in Britain. Many of the concepts expressed by Prime Minister Blair in his speech are surprisingly similar to the ideals contained in the House's public housing reform bill. Much like Prime Minister Blair's "New Labor" philosophies, H.R. 2 creates a mutuality of obligation between public housing residents and the Federal Government. The approach contained in the House bill is intended to help end the cycle of property, where generation follows generation in an environment devoid of hope and opportunity, and instead encourage self-sufficiency and the process of moving people from welfare to work.

In anticipation of House consideration of the conference report on the House and Senate housing bills later this year, I commend the attached article to Members' attention.

[From the New York Times, June 3, 1997]

BLAIR SCOLDS BRITISH "WORKLESS CLASS" IN OUTLINE OF WELFARE PLAN

(By Sarah Lyall)

LONDON.—Appearing at a notoriously neglected housing project in South London, Prime Minister Tony Blair today denounced the culture of dependency on government that he said had created a "workless class" of people who live off the state and have no motivation to find jobs.

Mr. Blair, who has resolutely moved his party away from its old working-class roots and remodeled it as a centrist movement that he calls "New Labor," said one of the cornerstones of his Government would be getting people off welfare and putting them back to work.

In doing so, he called for a "radical shift in our values and attitudes" and said that the welfare state, long associated with the old Labor Party, had to change along with the times.

"Earlier this century, leaders faced the challenge of creating a welfare state that could provide security for the new working class," he said. "Today the greatest challenge for any democratic government is to refashion our institutions to bring this new workless class back into society and into useful work."

\*\*\* The Prime Minister's speech came as his Labor Government, which swept into power with an overwhelming majority a month ago, prepares a major overhaul of the country's welfare system. In its review, Mr.

Blair said, the Government would ask a simple question about all of Britain's benefits: "Do they give people a chance to work? Or do they trap them on benefits for the most productive years of their lives?"

\*\*\* But Mr. Blair warned that young people would have responsibilities of their own. "There will be and should be no option of an inactive life on benefit," he said. "Where opportunities are given, for example, to young people, for real jobs and skills, there should be a reciprocal duty to take them up."

Mr. Blair called for an "ethic of mutual responsibility" in Britain. "It is something for something," he said. "A society where we play by the rules. You only take out if you put in. That's the bargain."

\*\*\* Mr. Blair said: "In the 1960's, people thought Government was always the solution. In the 1980's people said Government was the problem. In the 1990's, we know that we cannot solve the problems of the workless class without Government, but that Government itself must change if it is to be part of the solution."

CHINA-RELATED CHALLENGES

**HON. TILLIE K. FOWLER**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1997

Mrs. FOWLER. Mr. Speaker, although China policy is in the news right now, most Americans remain unaware of one of the most serious China-related challenges our nation faces—the Clinton administration's dramatic loosening of export controls on sensitive militarily-related technology. Much of that technology is going to the People's Republic of China, which could spell trouble for our national security and interests abroad.

The Clinton policy has resulted in the transfer to the Chinese of devices and technology ranging from telecommunications equipment that is impervious to eavesdropping, to highly sophisticated machine tools needed to build fighter aircraft, strategic bombers and cruise missiles. The policy has also resulted in the decontrol of high-speed supercomputers, leading to the sale of 46 of them to the PRC over the last 15 months, as revealed in a recent congressional hearing.

The United States should remain engaged with China, which is an emerging superpower. However, we must not forget that it is a Communist country that has undertaken a large-scale defense buildup with the clear intent of increasing its ability to project military power. The U.S. should not be contributing to that goal. As I said yesterday during the debate on MFN, free trade is something to be desired, but commerce at all costs is not—especially when it provides a more level battlefield, which no American wants.

I would like to request that two items be included in the RECORD following my remarks: first, an article detailing the history and details of the current policy of decontrol—and its many flaws—which recently appeared in the independent newspaper Heterodoxy; and second, the text of a resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs [JINSA] regarding the sale or transfer of supercomputers.

[From the Heterodoxy, April/May, 1997]

CLINTON AND THE AMERICAN EXPERIENCE IN CHINA—ARMING THE ENEMY

(By Dr. Stephen Bryen and Michael Ledeen)

At the end of the Cold War, the U.S. towered over the world, the sole surviving superpower, the source of inspiration for a global democratic revolution that had destroyed tyrannies ranging from Spain and Portugal in the '70s, to virtually all of Latin America and then Central and Eastern Europe in the '80s culminating in the fall of the Soviet Empire itself. Washington became the Mecca of a new democratic faith, and the prophets and followers of democracy, from Havel and Walesa to Pope John Paul II and Nelson Mandela, came in a sort of democratic hajj to pay reverent tribute. They all went to Congress and gave thanks to America for having made it all possible, and continued to the White House to pay their respects.

Any other nation in such a position would have extended its dominion over others, and many nations in the rest of the world fully expected us to do just that. They were stunned to learn that America was not interested in greater dominion. Indeed, America was barely interested in them at all. Having won the third world war of the twentieth century, we were about to repeat the same error we had made after the first two: withdraw from the world as quickly as we could, bring the boys home, cut back on military power, and worry about our own problems. Americans are the first people in the history of the world to believe that peace is the normal condition of mankind, and our leaders were eager to return to "normal." And they were encouraged to define this word in a way that included truckling to China and helping it emerge as a major threat to U.S. interests.

Thus was born a policy of criminal irresponsibility, a policy that has not only failed to protect us and our allies against the inevitable rise of new enemies, but actually facilitated, indeed even encouraged, the emergence of new military threats. It began with George Bush, Jim Baker, Brent Scowcroft, and Dick Cheney and continued at a far more rapid rate with Bill Clinton, Warren Christopher, Ron Brown, William Perry, and Anthony Lake. All of them have helped dismantle the philosophy and apparatus created by Ronald Reagan and his team—most notably Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger—to defeat the Soviet Union by denying it access to advanced technology and thus protect American military superiority for years to come. To understand our current plight with China, it is necessary to understand what we unilaterally dismantled under Bush and Clinton.

It is widely believed that the fall of the Soviet Empire was a great "implosion" produced by the failure of the Soviet economic system and the visionary policies of Mikhail Gorbachev. This is the leftwing view of recent events, a view intended to deny credit to democracy and America in forcing the outcomes. Western policies are rarely credited with a key role in this drama, but in fact they were the crucial ingredients. The Soviet economic system, for example, had failed long ago. In fact, it had failed from the very beginning, as each disastrous "plan" was replaced with another. Russia was the world's greatest grain exporter before World War I, and half a century later had become the world's greatest grain importer. That is not an easy accomplishment, and testifies to the shambles created by the Communist regime.

Things were not much better in the industrial complex, even the vaunted military sector. The Soviets were rarely able to design and manufacture advanced technologies on their own. Without exception, when the Soviets needed to modernize an assembly line,

they went back to the original source and asked the Western company to build them a new one. They were especially dependent on Western technology in areas like electronics, computers, and advanced machine tools. This gave the West a great opportunity to get a stranglehold on Soviet military technology, and, under Reagan, the opportunity was exploited. An international organization Combat Command (COCOM) was created to control the flow of military useful technology from West to East. A list of dangerous technologies was agreed upon, and all members of COCOM undertook to embargo all of them for sale to the Soviets, or to any country willing to resell to the Soviet Union or its allies. Unanimous agreement was required for any exception.

Despite predictions that such a system could not possibly work, it proved to be devastating, as shown by the behavior of Gorbachev himself. Hardly a week went by without Gorbachev or Shevardnadze or other Soviet leaders begging the West to treat the USSR like a "normal" country, and thus dismantle COCOM. Their cries of pain were fully justified, for the gap between Soviet and Western military technology grew relentlessly during the Reagan years. So much so that when the Soviet crisis arrived, the Kremlin could not even dream of solving it by a successful military action against us.

It does not require an advanced degree in international relations to understand the great value of such a system of export controls in a hostile world, and it should have been maintained after the Cold War, especially if we were going to dramatically reduce our research and development of new weapons systems and technologies to upgrade existing systems. The one thing we should not have wanted was to see potential enemies acquiring the very technologies that had given us such great military superiority. And of all the countries we should have worried about, China was Number One, with Iran a distant second.

There were, and are, two main reasons to think long and hard about China. The first is size: China has the world's largest population, and can therefore put into the field the largest army. And the likelihood of conflict with China stems from reason number two for thinking long and hard about this threat: China is the last major Communist dictatorship, and the history of the twentieth century is one of repeated aggression by dictators. Simple prudence dictated that, until and unless China joined the society of democratic nations, we should have tried to maintain a decisive military advantage. Call it deterrence.

Instead, for reasons that will intrigue the psychohistorians for many years to come, we have not only bent over backwards to be generous to Coins (our enormous trade deficit leaves no doubt about our largesse), but we have been busily arming the People's Republic so that it can give us grief.

For China to effectively project power in the future, it would have to get the technologies for its army that the U.S. used to rout the Iraqi forces—actually superior to China's in many regards—during Desert Storm. But from where?

China has four main sources of supply. The most prominent in Russia. Russia has been able to offer China important help in aerospace, missiles, and submarine technology. China has bought Surkhoi fighter aircraft and Kilo-class diesel submarines from Russia, and the Russians have provided assistance to many other Chinese Army projects. But the Russian connection is only a stopgap for China, not a solution, because, while Russian technology is, in most cases, better than China's, it is not the equal of the United States. Russian military systems have

well-known weaknesses: poor reliability, mediocre performance, and outdated technology. Russian arms lack the electronics found in American systems; the computers are more than one generation behind, and the radars and "com" links are old-fashioned. The Chinese now all too well how easily American stealth and smart bombs overwhelmed what the Russians supplied Iraq. In need of a "quick fix" to be able to bully its neighbors, China has been taking the Russian technology, but it needs much more.

A second source of armaments and military technology is Western Europe. European weapons are better than Russian, and come close to American standards. But European systems are frightfully expensive, and, for extras, the Europeans have generally been unwilling to sell the manufacturing technology for weapons. They want to sell the systems, and then supply the spare parts in the future. The Chinese want their own manufacturing capacity. Like any country preparing seriously for war, China doesn't want to be dependent on others for weapons.

A third source is Israel. Israel has been willing to sell arms and arms technology to China, and has done so for a number of years. Starting with air-to-air missile technology, Israel appears to have sold Lavi 3rd-generation fighter aircraft technology to China and its now trying to get the Chinese to buy an Israeli version of the advanced early warning radar aircraft. AWACS, which played such a big role in the Gulf war by providing early warning and vectoring allied aircraft against Iraqi planes, operating at stand-off ranges in excess of one hundred miles.

But Israel's assistance to China is limited in a number of ways. Because China sells arms to Iran and Iraq, and has sold missiles to Saudi Arabia and Syria, Israel has to exercise extreme caution about what it sells to China. The Chinese suspect—and they are surely right—that Israel is not going to sell China a system that Israelis cannot defeat.

Another difficulty for China buying from Israel is that Israel is not a one-stop solution. The Lavi is a good example. The Lavi is a modern, lightweight, single-engine, high-performance fighter plane with an advanced engine, composite structures, advanced computers and electronics, ECM pods, and missile and weapons launch capabilities. But China wants to manufacture the aircraft, and many of the parts come from the U.S. and were provided to Israel under carefully controlled munitions export licenses. In most cases the manufacturing knowhow was not even released to Israel, and other valuable design and manufacturing secrets were also withheld. The engine is an even graver problem: the only two sources for a suitable Lavi engine are American companies, Pratt & Whitney and General Electric. There is no other engine with the performance and weight to match it. While some have suggested the Russians could soon give the Chinese an acceptable engine, none has yet appeared. The U.S. engines are a generation ahead of anything the Russians have. So the Chinese have been able to acquire some of the technology from Israel. But to get the rest they need the United States.

It is often said that, in the world of advanced technology, embargoes or export controls cannot possibly work, because if they don't get it from us, they'll get it from somebody else. This is false. To compete with the U.S. militarily, China has to get our technology, and, most of the time, that means getting it directly from us.

It's easy to understand why the Chinese want our technology, it's far more difficult to comprehend why the American government would let them get it. We know that the Chinese routinely sell advanced weapons to "rogue nations" that rank among our

worst enemies; Iraq, Iran, Syria, and Libya. We know China is a totalitarian regime. And we know that the stronger China becomes the easier it will be for Peking to maintain its evil regime.

There are some extraordinary cases in which it might make sense to sell a limited amount of advanced military technology to China, but there aren't many of them. (It might make sense to sell them devices for nuclear safety, or for certain military systems with important civilian applications—satellite launchers, for example.) But that is not what is going on. The American government is allowing massive sales of highly advanced military technology to China, and the policy has reached dimensions and achieved a momentum that make clear that we are not doing so on a limited, special-case basis. It is a deliberate policy that appears to have full approval from the highest levels of the Clinton Administration, despite strong objections from government agencies or from individual officials outraged at what is happening. The Clinton Administration has not done this openly and honestly, by going to Congress and asking for a change in legislation. It has, for the most part, acted secretly, resorting to clever bureaucratic maneuver. Take the case of the aircraft engines for the Lavi, for example.

Powerful aircraft engines contain special technology that greatly enhances their thrust, and this technology has long been on the so-called "Munitions List" of goods and services that would endanger American security if they were sold to hostile or potentially hostile countries. It is illegal to sell anything on that list to anyone, anywhere, without formal approval from the State Department, which in practice almost always clears its decisions with the military services. Moreover, hard on the heels of the Tiananmen Massacre in Peking, Congress passed laws forbidding the sale of anything on the list to China, unless the president felt it so important that he were willing to issue a formal waiver. In the eight years since Tiananmen, this has happened just once, when a waiver was issued for technology having to do with the launch of commercial satellites on the Long March rocket (a military rocket).

The administration was unwilling to openly issue any other waivers, knowing there would be a political firestorm. So Clinton and his people did it slyly, by taking the engine technology off the Munitions List and shifting control from State to Commerce, where the president's buddy Ron Brown held court. Within days, Commerce issued licenses permitting U.S. engine producers to sell the technology to China. And since the sales have the explicit approval of the government, we can be sure that American corporations will do everything they can to help set up the manufacturing facilities. The result of all this maneuvering is that China will soon have the world's finest engines in its fighter aircraft.

The story is repeated elsewhere. Supercomputers, for instance, are the crown jewels of computers, and are in use at some of our best national laboratories such as Lawrence Livermore, Sandia, and Los Alamos. The U.S. National Security Agency uses supercomputers to keep track of our adversaries. The Defense Department, and leading defense contractors, use supercomputers to develop stealth technology and simulate testing of precision guided weapons, advanced weapons platforms, and delivery systems.

Only two countries, the United States and Japan, build competent supercomputers. And both countries, recognizing that the random sale of supercomputers would constitute a grave risk to Western security, agreed in 1986

to cooperate and coordinate sales of supercomputers. This agreement made it impossible to sell supercomputers to China. But that was then, and this is now, and Clinton & Co. have sabotaged any effective control over supercomputer sales to China.

The first move was to change the definition of supercomputers. In the Bush administration, it was generally agreed that a computer with a speed of 195 million theoretical operations per second (MTOPS) was a "supercomputer," and therefore strategic. Two years later, the Clinton administration lifted the ceiling to 2,000 MTOPS. This tenfold increase wasn't nearly enough, though, and shortly thereafter the administration unilaterally renounced the existing regulatory controls, such that China could get supercomputers up to 7,000 MTOPS. This drastic move provoked violent protests from many of our allies, including several that did not even manufacture such computers, and hence had no commercial interest in the matter. We thumbed our nose at them.

But even this was not enough, because it would still have been possible for the Department of Defense to oppose supercomputer sales to China on strategic grounds. The solution was to redefine the computers for "civilian use," and within the past 15 months, U.S. companies including IBM, Convex (later, Hewlett Packard), and Silicon Graphics (and perhaps others) have sold the Chinese at least 46 supercomputers, many of them going into China's defense industry, or being put to use in nuclear weapons design.

This represents a truly terrifying hemorrhage, for supercomputers are the central nervous system of modern warfare. The sales of 46 supercomputers give the Chinese more of these crucial devices than are in use in the Pentagon, the military services, and the intelligence community combined. They enable the Chinese to more rapidly design state-of-the-art weapons, add stealth capability to their missiles and aircraft, improve their anti-submarine warfare technology, and dramatically enhance their ability to design and build smaller nuclear weapons suitable for cruise missiles. Thanks to the folly of the Clinton Administration, the Chinese can now conduct tests of nuclear weapons, conventional explosives, and chemical and biological weapons by simulating them on supercomputers. Not only can they now make better weapons of mass destruction, but they can do a lot of the work secretly, thus threatening us with an additional element of surprise.

Finally, since supercomputers are the key to encryption, we have now made it easier for the People's Republic to crack commercial and, perhaps, even government secret codes.

There are many other areas where the American public has been told almost nothing about our arming of China, and reports indicating major problems with the Chinese have been suppressed or buried. In the past two years, for example, the Customs Department has interdicted 15 shipments of military parts going from the United States to China. Some of these were parts from our latest air-to-air missiles and from fighter aircraft like the F-15. These parts were "scrapped" by the U.S. military, but were never demilitarized. At much less than a penny on the dollar, Chinese agents were buying the parts and shipping them back to China. Customs acted in the belief that the sales were illegal, yet not a single charge has been filed against the exporters.

Worse still, China has been buying up whole defense factories in the United States, and the administration, fully aware of what is going on (in fact, the Defense Intelligence Agency has sent some of its top Washington experts to witness some of these transactions), let it happen.

As America downsizes its defense programs, many defense factories are being shut down. Some produced state-of-the-art fighter aircraft for the Air Force and Navy. Others were involved in building intercontinental ballistic missiles. Still others were developing advanced electronics. One building at a Defense site contained sophisticated spectrometers, clean rooms, special plasma furnaces and lasers, and special measurement antennas operating at very high radar frequencies. It was a laboratory for testing "stealth" technology, and everything in it was sold, for a pittance, to the Chinese. So we have not only guaranteed that the Chinese will have superb fighter planes, we have ensured that we won't be able to "see" them in combat.

Defense factories being "decommissioned" have provided a bonanza for the PRC. For example, a multi-axis machine tool profiler (measuring hundreds of feet long), designed to build main wing spans for the F-14 fighter plane, which originally cost over \$3 million, was gobbled up by the Chinese—for under \$25,000. There is more: Global Positioning System manufacturing know-how, which will make Chinese cruise missiles uncannily accurate, was licensed for sale by the administration, as were small jet engines for a "training aircraft" that doesn't exist. The Chinese are working to copy those jet engines to modernize their Silkworm cruise missiles, and substantially extend their range and payload.

There are so many scandals swirling around Washington these days that it is difficult to get anyone to pay attention to another one. Yet the policy of arming China involves more than punishing people who stole from the public trough, or lied to Congress, or destroyed the lives of innocent public servants. This criminality could threaten the lives of our children in years to come by forcing them to fight the largest army in the world, equipped with the finest weapons American technology could design.

A great deal of the damage done to our security by the Clinton Administration—and to a lesser degree by the Bush Administration before—is irreversible, and ultimately we will undoubtedly have to spend a lot of money and effort to ensure that we have military technology even better than what we've given the Chinese. But it is long past time for Congressional leaders to stop the hemorrhage. Export controls must be enforced; the Munitions List must be tightened; we must once again try to piece together workable agreements with our allies. Above all, our politicians have to start earning their money. Is there not a single committee in the House and Senate capable of holding hearings on this madness? Is there not a single "news" organization that judges this scandal worthy of daily coverage? Or must we wait for another Pearl Harbor?

JINSA BOARD OF DIRECTORS RESOLUTION:  
SUPERCOMPUTERS AND U.S. EXPORT CONTROL POLICY

U.S. policy regarding the sale or transfer of supercomputers is a sensitive national security issue which may ultimately help to determine which countries are able to develop nuclear capabilities and which are stymied in their attempt.

In 1986, the U.S. Japan Supercomputer Agreement set up a system whereby the two major producers of supercomputers agreed to carefully monitor and regulate sales to third countries. This cooperation demonstrated that two highly competitive countries could work out an effective means to regulate trade in this sensitive equipment, and take it out of the realm of "national discretion."

The Agreement was primarily to guard against nuclear proliferation in non-com-

munist countries. (COCOM, the Paris-based Coordinating Committee on Export Controls was controlling sensitive exports to the communist countries.) However, in 1993, after the demise of COCOM, the U.S. massively liberalized its controls on supercomputers without consulting Japan. For the most part, the Clinton administration has decided that only a very limited subset of supercomputers would qualify as strategic. And even those are under a weak control system that cannot effectively safeguard against the transfer of these machines to third countries.

Some argue that supercomputers are not strategic systems, noting that many of America's nuclear weapons and delivery systems such as ballistic missiles and long-range bombers were built on computers whose performance is inferior to the supercomputers of today. But, America needs supercomputers to design the next generation of defense systems, reduce costs and improve performance ensuring our strategic security. Furthermore, supercomputers make it possible to do effective design engineering with less risk taking, and less expensive and dangerous testing to increase the safety of nuclear weapons and other systems including ballistic missiles and smart weapons. Therefore, their acquisition by hostile countries would vastly enhance the capabilities of those countries.

The landmark government study on nuclear weapons design concluded that, "The use of high-speed computers and mathematical models to simulate complex physical process has been and continues to be the cornerstone of the nuclear weapons design program [of the United States]." The study also considered the "efficiency" of the process. With supercomputers, a new nuclear weapons design or concept involves exponentially fewer explosive tests. For example, in 1955 a new concept would require 180 tests; in 1986 the number of tests required was reduced to 5. As even more powerful machines are available today, it is highly probable that the number of tests may be reduced even further, or testing altogether eliminated.

This means that a country that gets supercomputers can develop nuclear weapons covertly, and have plausible deniability if challenged. It means that we may totally misjudge the capabilities of a hostile country or potential adversary, as we did in the case of Iraq. It also means that the cost of developing nuclear weapons can be significantly reduced if supercomputers are available. This is important because many countries lack both the requisite technical experts and the infrastructure to develop nuclear weapons.

For Russia and China the acquisition of supercomputers is of great importance in allowing them to develop a viable nuclear strike capability. Russia has been seeking supercomputers for more than two decades after the investment of billions of rubles trying to design their own supercomputers resulted in failure. Consequently, the Soviet government and then the Russian government sought to get such machines from the West, and pressed hard for disbanding COCOM in order to remove export restrictions.

China has gone down a similar path. Last year, when China carried out aggressive military exercises in the Taiwan strait, effectively closing the strait to both shipping and air traffic, the United States—sensing China might turn the exercise into a full scale invasion of Taiwan—moved two carrier task forces into the area. As the tension rose, a high ranking Chinese official threatened to launch nuclear ballistic missiles against Los Angeles. Such threats, and the willingness to make such threats, should make it clear that there are serious dangers today, and we should not want to exacerbate

them by providing technology that will increase the risk and danger, as supercomputers will.

In light of these issues, it is hard to imagine how the administration decided to make it easy to export and buy supercomputers. For most transactions, the administration's supercomputer export controls are no more burdensome than export controls on personal computers.

Put simply, the regulation says that high performance computers can be exported without individual validated licenses, but there are some restrictions based generally on the country and end user—with countries organized into three groups or "tiers." The makeup of each tier is, to a certain extent, bizarre.

For example, the middle tier (Tier 2) countries that can receive supercomputers less than 10,000 Millions of Theoretical Operations Per Second (MTOPS)—includes Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Belize, Equatorial Guinea, Haiti, Liberia, Nicaragua, Poland, the Slovak Republic, Somalia and Togo, as examples. Keep in mind that the entire Defense Department owns only two computers more powerful than these and hardly any computers in this middle category.

Israel resides in Tier 3, a motley collection of countries including Angola, Belarus, India, Oman, Saudi Arabia and Tajikistan. They can get computers in the range of 2,000 to 7,000 MTOPS. Israel, a staunch U.S. ally and country with which our Defense Department and defense industries cooperate on an ongoing basis, is lumped in with Angola, Belarus and India, hardly traditional friends of the U.S.

Tier 1 includes our allies and a few others whose presence is hard to understand. For example, it includes Iceland, which was never a COCOM member and never cooperated with the U.S. on export controls. The same holds for Liechtenstein and Luxembourg, from which technology diversions were common in the 1970's and 1980's. San Marino is there. Tier 1 countries can receive any level of performance supercomputer.

The caveats in the regulation are applied only where the end use or end user is nuclear, chemical, biological, or missile related. This sounds good, but in practice it is meaningless because it requires the selling company to "know" whether or not the "buyer" falls into a restricted category. Burt since there are no licenses and scant record keeping is required, even these minimal restrictions are hard to enforce.

The 1996 sale of supercomputers by Silicon Graphics that somehow ended up in a nuclear design installation in Russia is a case in point. Exactly how it happened is still under investigation and Silicon Graphics says it would never knowingly have made a sale to the Russian Scientific Research Institute for Technical Physics. But there is no doubt the computers now serve Russia's nuclear weapons industry. This is the first time any supercomputer has been lost or gone to a nuclear weapons designer.

Part of the problem clearly is that once a supercomputer is delivered it can be retransferred and the U.S. government and the company are, in fact, out of the loop. For example, a supercomputer sold to a shoemaker in Iceland can be resold to a Chinese missile factory. Because there is no international licensing system or other mechanism, it is reasonable to conclude that there is next to nothing we can do about such a re-export transaction.

The United States needs supercomputers, particularly in this era of restricted budgets; they will be the keystones for future defense systems which, more and more, will be based on high technology—and less and less on politically sensitive testing.

However, there are still those who want even more liberalization of export controls on supercomputers.

Supercomputers are a critical tool for developing defense systems for the next century. Making such machines freely available to the world under the flawed system we now have will help erode both our technology leadership and our national security. If the United States wants to retain its superiority in an era of collapsing defense budgets, it is critical to hold the line on these sensitive exports and keep these machines out of the hands of potential adversaries or proliferators. At the same time, we must make sure that the military departments and research activities of the Department of Defense have access to the best computing technology.

Therefore, the Board of Directors of JINSA urges Congress to:

1. Suspend the current regulations on High Performance Computers, restoring the previous validated licensing requirements for supercomputers.

2. Demand a full accounting of supercomputer sales under the current export regime.

3. Conduct a full assessment of the impact of computer sales on national security and on weapons proliferation.

4. Assess, using the CIA and Defense Intelligence Agency, who is seeking supercomputers and why they are wanted.

5. Develop and propose an effective multi-lateral export licensing system.

Passed unanimously 2 June 1997.

#### ORPHAN FOUNDATION DINNER

### HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1997

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, last week I was honored to be a part of the Orphan Foundation dinner which gives private dollar college scholarships to parentless foster youth. These kids have achieved against the odds—many of them growing up in poor rural and urban centers.

At that event, the Congressman from Georgia—the Speaker, Mr. GINGRICH gave a speech that is a great example of the route we need to take for positive race relations and the urban agenda that could reshape the landscape of this great nation. I commend this speech to the RECORD and thank you for allowing us to share these words.

ADDRESS BY SPEAKER NEWT GINGRICH TO THE ORPHAN FOUNDATION OF AMERICA

Thank you, Jim Taylor, for that very nice introduction. Even more, thank you and the Gateway 2000 Foundation for underwriting the scholarships for these remarkable young people. I would also like to thank Eileen McCaffrey as President of the Orphan Foundation of America for her leadership in organizing the 4th Annual OLIVER Project in support of foster youth attending college.

The Orphan Foundation is but one part of a worldwide movement toward helping people. We are a movement of people who believe that combining the wisdom of the founding fathers, with the opportunities of the Information Age and the world market, will help each person exercise their Creator-endowed right to pursue happiness and will eventually lead to freedom, prosperity, and safety everywhere. It seems to me that that is a good description of what Eileen, Jim and everyone associated with the success of this year's OLIVER Project hope to achieve.

I understand that the young people honored here tonight were in foster care for a long time. Thankfully, you were able to reach out on your own to private organizations like the Orphan Foundation to find mentors and parents that have been more helpful in brightening your future than any government bureaucracy.

For example, David DiBernardo, now a freshman at Slippery Rock University in Pennsylvania survived twenty-nine foster care placements before he found the Orphan Foundation. This illustrates the fact that investing in our youth and strengthening permanent families is not accomplished by any government program—it happens one child at a time.

It is essential that we learn from organizations like The Orphan Foundation and specifically the OLIVER Project, which honors foster youth attending college. Their goal is to replicate the OLIVER Project in the states for high school students.

As we pursue these endeavors to brighten the future of every young American, it is important that we listen and learn from the real experts: the young people here with us tonight. For example, Elizabeth DeBroux, a senior at Oglethorpe University in Atlanta, and her friends can advise us in Georgia on the most effective policies to help young people.

The Orphan Foundation has the right idea and is the right model: It saw a need and chose to provide an opportunity. You have seen what these young people have managed to accomplish so far. You have faith in them that they will be achievers. You have assisted them in helping them make their dreams come true. You have given them a precious opportunity to now have the tools to exercise their Creator-endowed right to pursue happiness. In your eyes, there is no black or white or any other color. There is only a genuine need and the possibility to offer an opportunity. What you are doing is uniquely American—in more ways than you may realize. When we look around this room, and we see children of many, many hues, we learn, frankly, that it is the common bonds of experience which truly bring us together. These bonds have as much influence on our lives, our successes and our ultimate futures than something that is as ultimately superficial as race.

Consider the experience of the orphan: Whether because of war, famine, accident, irresponsibility or illness, a child is suddenly alone in the world. The obstacles that child has to overcome and the opportunities that organizations such as the Orphan Foundation provide for that child—those experiences shape them in a particular way. And so one orphan—black, white, Asian, Muslim, Christian or whatever combination of those characteristics you can imagine—can look to another and say, "Yes, I've been down the same road that you've traveled and regardless of how you may look or how you may worship, I can see that you and I share the same experience."

This is a particularly apt metaphor for America writ large. America is a nation of immigrants. In certain ways, the experience of the immigrant and the experience of the orphan mirror one another. We have, in America, people who have, for various reasons come to America for a better opportunity. Before there was a nation called the United States, Pilgrims, fleeing religious persecution, landed in a place they called the New World. In the 1800's the Irish came to these shores fleeing a famine which had devastated their country. As recently as the 1970s, Vietnamese fled a homeland wounded by decades of war. These and so many others saw hope and opportunity in America. They came here for a chance to succeed. They

made the conscious decision to become part of a new family—to become Americans. And becoming an American is a unique experience, which comes with certain responsibilities, certain habits that one has to absorb and accept to successfully finish the process.

An American is not “French” the way the French are or “German” the way Germans are. You can live in either of those countries for years and never become French or German. I think one of the reasons Tiger Woods has had such a big impact is because he is an American. He defines himself as an American. I think we need to be prepared to say, the truth is we want all Americans to be, quite simply, Americans. That doesn't deprive anyone of the right to define further define their heritage—I go to celebrations such as the Greek festival in my district every year. It doesn't deprive us of the right to have ethnic pride, to have some sense of our origins. But it is wrong for some Americans to begin creating subgroups to which they have a higher loyalty than to America at large. The genius of America has always been its ability to draw people from everywhere and to give all of them an opportunity to pursue happiness in a way that no other society has been able to manage.

That is a particularly useful way of discussing the question of race which I raised at the beginning of the year, when I was re-elected Speaker, and which the President addressed this past weekend in California. This question of race is at the heart of America's darkest moments—slavery, the Civil War, segregation—and yet dealing with it in the public sphere also produced two of our most brilliant and influential leaders—Abraham Lincoln and Martin Luther King, Jr. Such has been the tragedy and the triumph of race in America. As W.E.B. DuBois observed, the 20th century has in some ways been defined by the “color line”. As we move into a new century, we have to look at what has worked when it comes to race, what hasn't and what lessons we should learn. Because, as the old adage goes, there is no surer sign of insanity than doing the same thing over and over again—and expecting a different result each time.

Looking to the new rather than repeat a failed pattern is a very American truth. To those who doubt whether America holds promise even in the most hostile of circumstances, we need only turn to the “Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, An American Slave”—his autobiography. While the question of a federal apology for slavery can be discussed by reasonable people of all persuasions, let us not forget someone like Douglass who didn't wait for an apology. He allowed bonds neither physical nor mental to prevent him in one lifetime to go from being a slave to becoming an adviser to the President. That is quintessentially an American story. That is a story like many others in this unique nation. It stands as one of many historic lessons which all Americans can benefit from learning. Slavery was an awful period in this country's existence—one which we as a country—must never forget. That's why I was glad that J.C. Watts introduced his “June Teenth” resolution yesterday, observing the day many African-Americans celebrate as the traditional end of slavery. The more Americans learn about America—the triumphs and the tragedies—the more we mature as a nation. But while Americans must respect the past, part of being an American is about looking forward.

The scholarships being awarded here tonight are a good place to continue the dialogue on race—because they are awards of pure achievement, pure merit rewarding individuals for their superior work as individuals. They are not being granted because somebody felt sorry for you or thought you

needed assistance because you were a particular race or gender. You are being rewarded for your hard work as individuals. That is the way we must approach the issue of opportunity. We will not be successful in moving our society forward if we submerge individuals into groups.

Unfortunately, government policy has concentrated on groupings over the last thirty years. The results of the group-think approach are in and they have proven tragic. Let me draw a distinction. I was an Army brat. I was born in Harrisburg, PA. I grew up in an integrated institution. I went to the South as a teenager and was in Columbus, Georgia when there was still legal segregation. Segregation was the legal imposition by the state of a set of unfair rules. Ending segregation was an inherently political fight. It made perfect sense for people who wanted to advance the cause of freedom and end government-imposed segregation to focus on politics and government. Since the results of segregation were focused on a specific group, it made sense that the focus was on removing the impediments at the group level.

Having ended segregation, however, the next struggle, frankly, is and has been economic and educational achievement. Government is a peculiarly ineffective institution in those areas. This is a lesson we now tell the Chinese, we tell the Russians, we say everywhere around the planet. Centralized, bureaucratic, command-and-control systems don't work. Well, guess what? They don't work very well in the inner cities of Washington, D.C., New York or Detroit, either. And they have proven tragically not to work on Indian reservations.

We need to treat individuals as individuals and we need to address discrete problems for the problems they are—and not presume them to be part of an intractable racial issue which will never be torn out.

Consider education as an example. Following the removal of racial quotas in the University of California system, Berkeley experienced a precipitous drop in accepted black students for their fall classes. The old way of thinking assumes this to be a racial problem that must be addressed in a race-specific manner. That is exactly the wrong kind of thinking. If in fact, enough young people are not being educated well enough to get into Berkeley, the focus should be on what's wrong with the schools that are producing them and how we improve those schools. And if the need is for more tutoring . . . and if the need is for better education . . . if the need is for a way to dramatically overhaul the schools—then let's overhaul the schools.

Similarly, if there are not enough young blacks in particular—young Hispanics to a lesser extent—going out and creating small businesses, then let's look at what are the inhibitions to creating small businesses. All of the set-asides in the world will not change Anacostia or other such pockets of poverty. We have to have a profound fundamental rethinking of the assumptions that have failed for thirty years.

As you look at the success of West Indian, first-generation immigrants or of Koreans or you look at the success, for that matter, of people who have come here from Africa in the last thirty years, the fact is a surprising number of people of color rise surprisingly rapidly. And by rising I mean get wealthier, buy property, have freedom and go on nice vacations. They rise very rapidly. They rise because they have the right habits, skills and networking ability. But if you trap people into public housing with anti-work and anti-achievement regulations, send them to schools that fail, teach them a set of habits about not working, create an environment where no one near them gets up on Monday to go to a job, have nobody in the neighbor-

hood who opens a small business, it shouldn't shock you that we end up with cycles of despair which repeat for generations.

What we've done is artificially create, both on Indian reservations and in the inner city, zones of despair and depression where people have no hope. So we need to talk about a very different model. The President's commission needs to begin with this new, more powerful approach. In America everyone is an individual. Everyone in America has the creator-endowed right to pursue happiness. In America, we pragmatically solve problems by asking, “Why isn't this happening?” For example, “Why aren't children learning in a particular neighborhood?” Then systematically break the problem into components and solve it. In many cases, a solution will require a replacement rather than a repair. That's why we developed a replacement for the failed welfare system. You couldn't repair the old welfare system of passivity and lifetime dependency. It had to be replaced with a different model that emphasized training work and self-help. I would argue the same is true with much of the public housing rules. You can't repair them. You have got to replace them with a different model.

If you do create a replacement system at a practical level, what behaviors are you trying to encourage among large numbers of people? You want to make it easy to open a small business. Most big cities make it hard. Hernando DeSoto fifteen years ago wrote “The Other Path.” It is based on anti-job rules in Lima, Peru. It applies as well to Washington, D.C., Atlanta, Miami, New York, Los Angeles and virtually all large American cities. So the very place we want more business—we're going to face this problem of local anti-job taxes and rules now. I'm the leading advocate for tax breaks for Washington, D.C. We have nearly \$580 million in tax breaks (over ten years) in the tax bill for our nation's capital. We have fought hard to protect these tax breaks. Yet D.C. city taxes are one-third higher than the surrounding counties' taxes. Now, it is not hard for any student of Adam Smith to figure out why, if you are a rational small businessperson, you go to Prince George's County. It's safer, it's cheaper and the local government doesn't make it so difficult for the entrepreneur to succeed.

It doesn't matter how many quotas you have. If you're not willing to confront the central need to reform and replace the systems that have failed, they will continue to fail. I would hope the President's commission will have the moral courage to erase the assumption that we are a “group” society. If they will look to Canada right now, they will see profound reasons for Americans to want to avoid our decaying into a series of groups. I hope this commission will decide that its goal must be to have every American succeed as an individual within the framework of their Creator-endowed rights.

We must focus on individuals and their personal educational and economic achievements. Obsessing on race will not allow us to move beyond race. We must follow the example of the Orphan Foundation and recognize specific needs and provide principles that will allow Americans of all backgrounds to open the doors of opportunity.

We have to start with the development of a solid foundation—with an economic and social pillar—which will allow us to build a true opportunity society. We must emphasize continuing economic growth with low inflation and rising take-home pay. Within this economic growth we must emphasize creating opportunities for minorities to create new small businesses. Our goal should be to encourage at least a three-fold growth in black-owned small businesses over the next

few years. This will require reductions in taxation, litigation and regulation to make it dramatically easier to launch small businesses. It also will require an aggressive outreach program to encourage minority individuals to create their own business as an alternative to working for others.

In addition to expanded economic opportunity we should insist on solving other challenges which affect all Americans but bear particularly harshly on minority populations. I imagine it is January 1, 2001, the first day of a new century and a new millennium. It is a Monday morning. Imagine waking up to an America that was virtually drug-free, in which practically every child was learning at their best rate, and in which almost all children were born into or adopted into families that could nurture and raise them.

I am not describing a utopia. This is the America I went to high school in in 1960. Drug use was marginal. There was an expectation you could read the diploma before they gave it to you. Self-esteem was earned not given. Young males knew that fatherhood was a responsibility not just a biological side effect of hedonism.

All of America will be better off if we create a drug-free, learning-oriented America of children growing up in families—minority Americans in general and black Americans in particular—would find their lives dramatically improved by these changes.

Stopping drug addiction, drug-related violence, and drug-generated wealth will do more to improve the lives of young blacks and the prospects of poor neighborhoods than all of the quotas and set-asides combined. When neighborhoods are drug-free and crime free, businesses will return, jobs will reappear and economic opportunity will be re-established.

True learning is infinitely more powerful than social promotion combined with quotas and set-asides. Every child of every background in every neighborhood deserves their full rights to pursue happiness as their Creator endowed them. Recently, I attended an 8th grade graduation at St. Augustine private School here in Washington. 98% of the private school children will graduate. The public schools which cost three to four times as much will graduate less than half as many of their entering children. Saving the children who are dropping out requires new approaches not new quotas.

We know we can dramatically reduce single teen pregnancy because it is being done. Kay Granger, former mayor of Fort Worth and now a freshman member of Congress, worked on a YWCA project for 800-at-risk teenage girls. Statistically 70% should have become pregnant. The program taught these young girls ambition, integrity, and motivation. Instead of 560 becoming pregnant, only two did. We can break the cycles of dependency and despair in our poor neighborhoods.

This is not a proposal for a massive new government program. If centralized bureaucracies in Washington could have stopped drugs, guaranteed learning and ended single teen pregnancy, the job would have been done—we have created the bureaucracy and spent the money. It was just the wrong model.

America is a great country filled with good people. Tocqueville pointed out in the 1840s that volunteerism, local leadership and faith based charities were the unique attributes that gave America its dynamic character. Marvin Olasky recaptured these principles of American success in his 1994 book "The Tragedy of American Compassion."

Instead of focusing on broad sweeping generalizations about race, the President's com-

mission needs to focus on practical, doable, immediate action steps that can solve America's problems. If Americans get busy enough working together to achieve real goals, racism will recede. Perspiration and teamwork will dissolve racism faster than therapy and dialogue.

I'm sure most of you saw the Bulls-Jazz championship game last week. In the closing moments, when Michael Jordan looked to find an open man for a winning shot, he didn't look for the closest black player. He looked for the nearest jersey. That happened to be Steve Kerr who is white. This is the example for society to follow: A group of individuals so focused on a common goal of winning—that they don't have time to worry about what color the other is. I will also remind everyone here and watching on C-SPAN that Michael Jordan tragically lost his father a few years ago. Steve Kerr, while a college freshman, lost his father to Middle East violence. They are also good examples of overcoming adversity and triumphing in the face of it.

We thank the President for wishing to continue the dialogue on race last weekend. But frankly, there has been much talk on this issue and very little action of the sort which will dramatically change people's lives. Let me now suggest 10 practical steps which, started today can build a better America and, in the process, close the racial divide.

1. Learning: We must create better opportunities for all children to learn by breaking the stranglehold of the teachers' unions and giving parents the financial opportunity to choose the public, private, or parochial school that's best for their children (as outlined in Majority Leader Arney's Educational Opportunity Scholarships for District of Columbia students).

2. Small business: We must set a goal of tripling the number of minority-owned small businesses by bringing successful small business leaders together to identify—and then eliminate—the government-imposed barriers to entrepreneurship.

3. Urban renewal: We must create 100 Renewal Communities in impoverished areas through targeted, pro-growth tax benefits, regulatory relief, low-income scholarships, savings accounts, brownfields clean-up, and home-ownership opportunities (as outlined in Jim Talent and J.C. Watts' American Community Renewal Act).

4. Civil rights: The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission should clear its existing backlog of discrimination cases by enforcing existing civil rights laws, rather than trying to create new ones by regulatory decree.

5. Equal opportunity: We must make America a country with equal opportunity for all and special privilege for none by treating all individuals as equals before the law and doing away with quotas, preferences, and set-asides in government contracts, hiring, and university admissions (as outlined in the Canady-McConnell-Hatch Civil Rights Act of 1997).

6. Racial classification: We must break down rigid racial classifications. A first step could be to add a "multiracial" category to the census and other government forms to begin to phase out the outdated, divisive, and rigid classification of Americans as "blacks" or "whites" or other single races. Ultimately, our goal is to have one classification—"American".

7. Home ownership: We must ease the path toward home ownership by giving local communities and housing authorities the flexibility and authority to more effectively and efficiently house low-income Americans (as

outlined in the Housing Opportunity and Responsibility Act). We must also expand faith-based charities such as Habitat for Humanity, which grow families as well as build homes.

8. Violent crime: We must make our cities safe and secure places to live and work through community policing, tougher sentences for violent criminals, and innovative anti-crime programs (as outlined in the Juvenile Crime Control Act of 1997). We must also dramatically expand the community-based anti-drug coalition efforts and insist on a victory plan for the war on drugs.

9. Economic growth: We must expand economic opportunities for all Americans by promoting continued economic growth with low inflation and rising take-home pay, through tax cuts, tax simplifications, litigation reform, less regulation and overhaul of the burden of government on small businesses. After all, for welfare-to-work to be successful, work needs to be available.

10. Welfare reform: We must take the next step in welfare reform by fostering and promoting innovative local job training, and entry-level employment programs to move welfare recipients into the workforce (as outlined in the Personal Responsibility Act of 1996 and the welfare-to-work initiatives of Governor George Bush of Texas and others).

These ten steps are examples of the kind of practical, down-to-earth, problem-solving efforts which will improve the lives of all Americans, but have an especially important and dramatic impact on the lives of poor Americans and minority communities.

I hope the President's commission will establish a goal of practical reforms and practical changes and will hold hearings designed to elicit pragmatic, down-to-earth proposals for real change.

The commission would do well to start right here with the Orphan Foundation. This is a uniquely American institution—in your generosity of spirit, in your inner strength and in your boundless optimism. But most of all, you are uniquely American because in giving these and many other young people the rarest of treasures—a sense of hope, a sense of place and a sense of possibility—you are in fact helping show them what it means to be citizens and part of the American family. And those are the greatest gifts of all. You are part of a worldwide movement of freedom and faith. You are all making our jobs a little bit easier. I thank the Foundation for its work; I salute this year's scholarship winners and I thank you for allowing me to join you this evening.

## BALANCED BUDGET ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

**HON. DARLENE HOOLEY**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 25, 1997*

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for this historic budget agreement. We have a remarkable opportunity to balance the budget while protecting our values, and I believe we should do everything we can to craft a budget plan that will be good for all Americans.

Balancing the budget and putting our fiscal house in order is the single most important thing we can do for our children, and for our future. We have made important strides toward balancing the budget and shrinking the

deficit while maintaining a healthy, growing economy. But there is still a long way to go.

While I am voting in support of the measure, the bill is far from perfect. In the past 2 days important improvements have been made to the legislation. The leadership should be commended for continuing negotiations. However, further changes are needed in key areas including children's health care, reproductive choice and medical savings accounts.

I am very concerned about the inclusion of the Hyde amendment restrictions in the children's health initiative. I believe the inclusion of this anti-choice rider is an inappropriate infringement on reproductive rights.

I am pleased that the bill includes the \$16 billion in funding for the children's health care initiative, as outlined by the budget resolution. Making health care affordable and accessible to our country's 10 million uninsured children must remain a core budget priority. Even though I believe we should provide States with much-needed flexibility in implementing the initiative, we must ensure that States use the new funds to expand health services for children in need.

Many States have already acted in very aggressive and innovative ways to expand health coverage to uninsured kids. Unfortunately, the formula included in this bill is structured so it penalizes States like Oregon that have already taken action to provide health care to more children. The distribution of funds is unfair and it is bad policy. We should be rewarding Oregon, and other States that have already invested in creative policies for expanding coverage. Instead, the bill rewards inaction and punishes innovation.

Finally, I must express some deep reservations over the inclusion of a large medical savings account demonstration project for Medicare beneficiaries. I am very concerned about the effects MSA's could have on Medicare beneficiaries. In my view, a 500,000-person demonstration project is much too large to test the impact of MSAs on Medicare. Because of the uncertainties associated with MSA's, any demonstration project must proceed with caution.

Today is another step in this important budget process. I support this step, and urge my colleagues and the administration to continue our hard work for budget legislation that will best serve the American people.

#### BALANCED BUDGET ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

**HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the portion of the 1997 reconciliation bill that we are considering today. I oppose this bill because there a number of provisions contained in it that are so objectionable that I cannot support this legislation in its current form. Let me outline my objections to this bill.

Until this morning, the House welfare legislation would have allowed States to pay welfare recipients less than the minimum wage for publicly sponsored work programs. This isn't right. Work is work. Everybody should earn a living wage. States should not be permitted to treat individuals on welfare differently from other workers. Afraid of the political repercussions of such a patently unfair policy, the majority has modified its legislation in the Rules Committee. While I am pleased that the House leadership has conceded that welfare workers ought to be paid at least the minimum wage, I think that the changes that were made to this legislation do not go far enough. Welfare workers still will not be ensured of adequate protection from sexual harassment, discrimination, or health and safety violations in the workplace. Welfare workers also will not be assured that they will receive the same benefits and working conditions as other workers doing the same type of work for the same employer.

The House bill would allow States to privatize their Medicaid and food stamps eligibility processes. I believe that making eligibility determinations is an inherently governmental function that should not be privatized, and that the privatization of eligibility determinations could lead to many unfair and inappropriate eligibility determinations.

The welfare portion of the House bill also overturns an appeals court ruling mandating that States use alternative base periods for determining unemployment compensation eligibility. By overturning the court's ruling, the bill denies many low-wage, intermittent workers access to unemployment insurance benefits at the times when they need them most. It seems to me that states should use workers' most recent earnings history to determine eligibility for unemployment compensation benefits.

Finally, the welfare portion of the reconciliation bill breaks both the spirit and the letter of the budget agreement in its treatment of legal immigrants. The budget agreement stipulated that legal immigrants in the United States by August 22, 1996, but who become disabled after that date would be eligible. Under the House bill, only legal immigrants who were on the SSI rolls as of August 22, 1996 would continue to be eligible for SSI payments.

In addition to the welfare provisions of this legislation, I object to a number of the bill's Medicare provisions as well. The Medicare portion of the reconciliation legislation includes a provision authorizing a demonstration project of 500,000 medical savings account [MSA's]. At a time when we are fighting to preserve the Medicare program, we should not be giving hand-outs to the healthiest and wealthiest Medicare beneficiaries—especially when these hand-outs cost the Medicare program money.

The Medicare portion of the legislation falls short with regard to managed care consumer protection provisions as well. It does not include some critically important managed care consumer protection provisions, like the ability of beneficiaries to obtain expedited appeals of denied claims in urgent situations. The bill

also allows the Secretary of Health and Human Services to waive the 50-50 rule for managed care plans. This rule traditionally ensured that managed care plans provided quality care to Medicare beneficiaries. It is not certain that other, more comprehensive, measures of quality will be established before the 50-50 rule is waived. In short, this legislation does not ensure that Medicare's managed care beneficiaries will receive the highest quality of medical care.

In addition, the bill does not allow graduate medical education [GME] and disproportionate share hospital [DSH] payments to go directly to the institutions that train medical residents and take care of Medicare beneficiaries. Instead, these payments will continue to go to managed care companies, middlemen who do not perform these critically important functions, but whom many people believe often fail to pass the full GME and DSH payments on to the hospitals. It is only fair that these payments go to those institutions that incur the costs of GME and DSH. The GME and DSH provisions of this bill desperately need to be changed.

The bill also includes some unwarranted weakening of our medical malpractice laws. The malpractice provisions in the legislation way weaken the ability of our legal system to deter medical malpractice.

Finally, the bill does not include some important protections against waste, fraud and abuse in the Medicare program that were offered by the Democrats on the House Ways and Means Committee when this bill was marked up. It has been estimated that waste, fraud and abuse cost the Medicare program about \$23 billion last year alone. The Republican majority refused to incorporate several provisions that would have helped the Medicare program to avoid rampant waste, fraud and abuse. This bill should be changed to include those provisions.

I am also opposed to several of the Medicaid provisions contained in this legislation. Specifically, I am very concerned that the level of disproportionate share hospital payments that go to hospitals who treat large numbers of the poor will render these facilities unable to continue providing services to this vulnerable population.

Further, I am opposed to repeal of the Boren amendment, which requires states to pay hospitals and nursing homes a reasonable and adequate rate for treating and taking care of Medicaid recipients. It is only fair that health care institutions charged with caring for Medicaid recipients be assured that they receive adequate compensation for doing so. I believe that repeal of the Boren amendment could have disastrous consequences for many hospitals and nursing homes that care for the poor.

Mr. Speaker, these are the main reasons that I have decided to oppose this legislation. I urge my colleagues to work with me to produce a reconciliation bill that we can all support—one that provides for the neediest, most vulnerable members of our society in a fiscally responsible fashion.